

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 241.—Vol. X.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

[PRICE 6D.]

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CALLS.

BRITISH SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The directors of the British Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Company do hereby give notice, that they have this day made a CALL of FOUR POUNDS per share on the new shares (equal to One Pound per share on the old shares) in the above company, payable on or before the 30th day of April next, at the Liverpool Banking Company, South Castle-street, Liverpool; or at Messrs. Currie and Co., bankers, London, on their account. R. SHERATON, Secretary. Company's office, Brazil-buildings, Drury-lane, Liverpool, March 24.

BOLTON AND PRESTON RAILWAY.—CALL OF FIVE POUNDS PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that the directors of the Bolton and Preston Railway Company have made a CALL for the payment of FIVE POUNDS on each £20 share in the above undertaking, making £35 per share paid up, to be paid on or before the 21st day of April next, to any of the undermentioned bankers, viz.:—
Messrs. Hardcastle, Cross, and Co., Bolton, or on their behalf.
Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co., Manchester.
Messrs. Parr, Lyon, and Co., Warrington.
Messrs. Jones Lloyd and Co., London.
By order of the board of directors, PETER SINCLAIR, Secretary. Bolton, March 20.

CHESTER AND CREWE RAILWAY.—CALL OF TEN POUNDS PER SHARE (making, with the previous calls, £50 per share).—The directors of this company having resolved, at a meeting held this day, to CALL (under the provisions of an Act of Parliament) for the remaining TEN POUNDS, due on the respective shares, Notice is hereby given, that the proprietors of shares are required to pay, on or before the 10th day of April next, to one of the undermentioned bankers, the sum of £10, and, on or before the 15th day of June next, the further sum of £10, on each of the respective shares:—
Messrs. Daines and Wardell, Chester.
The Borough Bank, Liverpool.
Messrs. W. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., Manchester.
Messrs. Jones Lloyd and Co., London.
Chester, March 2. J. UNIAKKE, Chairman.

DIVIDENDS.

SOUTH CARADON MINE, near Liskeard, Cornwall.—A General Meeting of the adventurers in this Mine was held on the Mine, on the 31st ult., pursuant to notice, when a DIVIDEND of TWELVE POUNDS per share was declared, which is now payable, either on the Mine, or at the East Cornwall Bank, Liskeard.—Dated South Caradon Mine, April 1. THOMAS KITTOW, Purser.

GREAT WHEEL CHARLOTTE MINING ASSOCIATION.—At the Half-Yearly General Meeting, held on the 30th ult., a resolution was passed:—That the time for paying the new shares by such of the shareholders as have not already done so, be extended to the 11th inst. Applications, in consequence, must be made at Mr. Carr's office, within the time specified, by such of the shareholders as wish to take the new shares, and have not already done so; as, after that time, they will be offered to the public. J. Lawrence Pountney-hill, April 2.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will CLOSE on the 15th inst., and re-open on the next day after that of the General Meeting in May, of which due notice will be given. GEORGE THOMAS, Secretary. Winchester-house, April 1.

SLATE WORKS.—To a Company, or Individual, desirous of OPENING A SLATE QUARRY, the opportunity of a favourable speculation is now offered on a freehold estate, in the quiet and delightful neighbourhood of Ulverston and the Lakes, in the county of Lancaster. "A. B." Newbybridge, Lancashire, will direct a person to show the premises, and will receive proposals.

COMBIMARTIN MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE a few SCRIP SHARES in this adventure. The last Call of 10s., made in August, 1839, must be paid, and lowest price, &c., stated by letter, addressed to "A. B." Bristol Inn, St. Mildred, Exeter.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a 36-inch STEAM-ENGINE, with Iron Beam and Condensing Work complete, without Boilers, Stroke 18 in shaft and cylinder. Apply to Mr. Chas. H. Richards, Wheel Leeds, near Marazion.

HAGUE'S PNEUMATIC MACHINERY, LARGE WATER-WHEEL, &c., FOR SALE AT WHEEL CHANGE MINE, NEAR BODMIN.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, at the above Mine, either together or in parts, FOUR CAST-IRON AIR PUMPS complete, two feet diameter; EIGHT PNEUMATIC BOXES complete, with elbow and other pipes; and also the PATENT RIGHT for the use of the same; about TWO HUNDRED FATHOMS OF EIGHT-1/2 INCH AIR-PIPS; a CAST-IRON SPUR WHEEL, forty feet diameter (in segments), and one of five feet diameter.

A CAPITAL WATER-WHEEL, 8 1/2 feet diameter, five feet on the breast (four feet four inches within the rings), with cast-iron axle-sockets, gudgeons, pluniers, nocks, and brasses complete. The above materials are all new or nearly so. There are also about twenty fathoms of old sixteen-inch air pumps. Applications to be made to Mr. James Tregollas, on the mine, or to the secretary of the Tregollas Mining Company, No. 7, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, London.

TO BE LET, and may be entered on immediately, a Valuable COAL-FIELD, situate at Crofton, three miles from Wakefield, in the West Riding of the county of York, containing TWO VALUABLE BEDS OR SEAMS OF COAL, of the respective thicknesses of forty-one inches and forty-four inches, extending under about 200 acres of land. A right of railway will be given through the Crofton estate to the Barnsley Canal, which is about one mile and a quarter distant from the site of the intended C. & A. J. and the features of the country are favourable for an easy communication.—Plans, sections, borings, &c., may be seen, and further information had, by applying to Mr. Henry Holt, mineral surveyor, Southgate, Wakefield.—March 22.

TO COAL OWNERS, MINERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, EXCAVATORS, &c.—HALL'S PATENT HYDRAULIC BELT, or WATER ELEVATOR.—By this simple, efficient, and economical invention, which has many advantages over pumps of every description, water is raised and discharged in a uniform and continuous stream, at any required elevation. The work required in proportion to the power applied, much greater than in the case of the ordinary pump of the best construction. The apparatus is now at work on the premises of Messrs. Everleigh and Neave, Greengate, Salford, where it may be inspected any day, from nine to ten o'clock in the morning, and from three to four in the afternoon; also at Mr. Edward Hall's, Sunny Bank, Ordall-lane, Salford; and at the Tunnel, on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, at Salfordbrook. A working model can be seen at the King's Arms, King-street, Manchester, where Mr. Hall will give every requisite information.

MINING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR PURCHASE.—WILLIAM TRENNERY, JUN., MINE AGENT AND SHARE BROKER, 10, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.4, is in a situation to find for the sale or purchase of the best mining shares in Devon and Cornwall, in preference with those that are at a considerable discount. Mines inspected by men of well known celebrity, and specimens of ores may be seen at his office. All communications to be post-paid.—Feb. 1.

THE THAMES TUNNEL IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC every day except Sunday, from nine in the morning until dark. Admit One Shilling each. Entrance near the Church at Rotherhithe, on the Surrey side of the River. The Tunnel is now upwards of 110 feet in length, brilliantly lighted with Gas, and is completed to within 60 feet from the West end, Wapping. By order, J. CHARLIER, Clerk to the Company. Thames Tunnel Office, Waltham-buildings, Waltham, April.

THE PATENT SAFETY FUSE FOR BLASTING ROCKS IN MINES, QUARRIES, AND FOR SUBMARINE OPERATIONS.—This article affords the safest, cheapest, and most expeditious mode of effecting this very hazardous operation. From many testimonials to its reliability with which the Manufacturers have been favoured from every part of the Kingdom, they select the following letter, recently received from John Taylor, Esq., F.R.S., &c. &c.:—
"I am very glad to hear that my recommendations have been of any service to you. They have been given from a thorough conviction of the great usefulness of the Safety Fuse, and I am quite willing that you should employ my name as evidence of this."
Manufactured and sold by the Patentees, RICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Newcastle, Cornwall.

A GENTLEMAN, who for upwards of Twenty years has been confidentially employed in the COPPER-SMELTING BUSINESS, is anxious for employment. For references, apply to the Editor of the MINING JOURNAL.

ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Capital £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each. Deposit £3 per share.

DIRECTORS.
Benjamin Boyd, Esq. Alexander Cockburn, Esq.
Thomas Menz, Esq. William F. Craufurd, Esq.
George Webster, Esq. John Cunneil, Esq.
John W. Sutherland, Esq. John Mitchell, Esq.
Bankers—Union Bank of London, Moorgate-street, Lothbury, and Argyl-place, Regent-street.
Edinburgh—National Bank of Scotland.
Leith—Edinburgh and Leith Bank.
Glasgow—Western Bank of Scotland.
Greenock—Greenock Bank.
Aberdeen—Town and County Bank.
Aberbroath—Aberbroath Banking Company.
Dunfermlie—Southern Bank of Scotland.
Ayr—Ayrshire Banking Company.

The directors hereby give notice, that no applications for shares will be received after the 10th of April unless at a premium.
Application for the remaining shares, in accordance with the printed form, to be made to Messrs. Boyd, 4, New Bank-buildings, Lothbury, London.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—LONDON TO READING.

—On and after the 30th of March, 1840, the line will be further EXTENDED to READING for the conveyance of passengers, carriages, horses, goods, and parcels.

TRAINS DAILY, EXCEPTING SUNDAYS.			
DOWN TO		UP FROM	
Reading	h. m.	Reading (mail)	h. m.
Reading	8 0	Reading	3 45
West Drayton	9 0	Reading	7 30
Reading	10 30	Maidenhead	8 30
Reading	12 0	Reading	9 0
West Drayton	1 30	Reading	10 0
Reading	2 0	West Drayton	11 0
Reading	4 0	Reading	12 0
Maidenhead	4 30	Reading	2 0
Reading	5 0	West Drayton	3 0
West Drayton	5 30	Reading	4 0
Reading	6 0	Reading	5 0
Reading	7 0	Maidenhead	6 0
Maidenhead	8 0	West Drayton	7 0
Twyford (mail)	8 55	Reading	7 0
Reading (goods)	9 30	Reading (goods)	11 50

ON SUNDAYS.			
DOWN TO	h. m.	UP FROM	h. m.
Reading	8 0	Twyford (mail)	3 45
Maidenhead	8 30	Reading	6 0
Maidenhead	9 30	Maidenhead	8 0
Reading	10 30	Reading	9 0
Maidenhead	11 0	Maidenhead	6 0
Reading	12 0	Maidenhead	6 40
Maidenhead	1 0	Reading	7 0
Twyford (mail)	8 55	Maidenhead	8 0

The particulars of the above trains, the stations at which they will severally call, and the fares of passengers, carriages, horses, &c., are expressed in printed hand-bills, which may be obtained at all the company's stations.
By order of the directors, CHARLES A. SAUNDERS, } Secretaries.
THOMAS OSLER, }

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

HAGUE'S PNEUMATIC ENGINE, applicable to WORKING ANY SORT OF MACHINERY, AND PNEUMATIC APPARATUS, FOR RAISING WATER; also A METHOD OF SUBDIVIDING AND TRANSFERRING ANY MOTIVE POWER.

The proprietors of these most useful inventions having, by practical operations (conducted with the greatest attention) for upwards of twelve months, tested their efficiency and capabilities of application to Mining, Manufacturing, and other purposes, can now with confidence call public attention thereto, as an economical and superior method of RAISING WATER, either vertically or on the incline, from Collieries, Mines, Quarries, Water-works, Canals, Docks, Coffers, dams, Reservoirs, &c.; for Subdividing and Transferring any Motive Power to unlimited distances, and at any angle above or below the surface, for the purpose of working every description of Machinery, on the largest or smallest scale, and as well for keeping up a constant ventilation of Collieries and Mines, and they are equally confident, that in its application it will be found more efficacious, and affording greater facilities, than any other Machinery now in use.

Coal-owners, proprietors of Mines, Water-works, &c., Manufacturers, Engineers, Iron-founders, and others desirous to obtain Licenses either by districts or otherwise, will be treated with on liberal terms, on application to Mr. HAGUE, engineer, Thames Iron Works, Surrey Canal entrance, Rotherhithe; or to Mr. R. THOMAS, 4, Cushman-court, Broad-street, London, where drawings may be seen, and every further information obtained.

BAKEWELL'S ANGLE METER.—A complete and portable instrument has been invented by Mr. BAKEWELL, Civil Engineer and Mineralogical Surveyor, for taking the DIP or INCLINATION, and the BEARINGS of STRATA, and for similar engineering purposes. The instrument is called "BAKEWELL'S ANGLE METER."

It has been exhibited at the Royal Institution, the London Institution, the Institution of Civil Engineers, the United Service Museum, &c., and it is strongly recommended by the various scientific gentlemen who have seen it, for the use of Engineers, Architects, Miners, Builders, Road-makers, &c.
The instrument is made by Mr. COX, Optician, Barbican, London, price, in a Morocco Case, for the pocket, 35s.; it is also sold by Mr. COX, of Devonport, and by Messrs. Holtzapffel and Co., Engine, Lathe, and Tool Manufacturers, 64, Charing-cross, London.—March 21.

MECHANICS' MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.—Part 206, price 1s.

is a publication on Wednesday, April 1st, and contains, amongst a mass of other mechanical and scientific intelligence—Description of Parkin's Patent Concrete Railway and Railway Wheel (with engravings)—On a Mechanical means of Deriving the power of the Voice—Quadrant Letter Balance (with engraving)—Double Blast Blowing (with engraving)—Improved Rail Clock (with engraving)—Correspondence respecting the alleged Piracy of Mr. Hutchinson's Acoustic Coal for Steam-Engine Fuel—On Plator's Patent Automatic Coffee Urn—On Long and Short Stroke Marine Steam Engines—Improved Railway Chair, &c.—England's Patent Universal Screw Jack (with engraving)—Improved Gas Cooking Apparatus (with engravings)—Diving Helmet and Dress—The Submarine Focal Illuminator—On Rector's Paddles—Cooper's Post-Office Letter Weights—Patent Rail Clock (with engravings)—Report of Institution of Civil Engineers—On Dry-Travelling Screw Jacks—On Safety Lamps—On Pens and Ink—Mr. Hutchinson and the London Gas-Light Company—Recent American Patents—Scott's Machine for Punching Eyes of Axes, &c.—Humphreys's Carriage—Richard's Smelting Iron—Perkins's Steam Boiler—Finlay's Spark Extinguisher—Collins's Condenser—McCarty's Projectile Machine—Harrison's Evaporating Apparatus—Johnson's Stoves and Stilletoes—Boston Mechanic Association—Ratchford's Dynamo—Davidson's Cassinoid Bearing Machine—James Jenkins's Locomotive—Holden's Drilling Machine—Baker's Patent Mower—Gilbert's Shingle Machine—On the State of Means Vessels—List of Patents and Designs Registered in March—Mr. Hancock's Steam Carriage—Fudge Stamp—Novel Experiment in Aerostation. Mechanics Magazine, Patent Agency and Design Registration Office, 14, Fleet-street, London.

THE RAILWAY TIMES, published every SATURDAY, price SIXPENCE (stamp), contains full and accurate Reports (taken exclusively of other papers) of all Railway Meetings, with Directors' and Engineers' Reports, and other official documents, at length—Authentic Reports of the Progress of Railway Works—Notices of Railway Publications and Plans—All the Public and Private Proceedings of Parliament on Railway Bills—Notices of Railway Improvements of every kind—Detailed Reports of all Law Cases affecting Railways—The fullest particulars of the Rise and Progress of Foreign Railways—Complete Railway Share Lists for London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, and a great variety of information on other works of public utility, and on the Arts and Sciences generally.
Just published, Vol. II. of the RAILWAY TIMES, neatly bound in cloth, and illustrated, price 4s. 6d., also just published (at the Railway Times Office), the RAILWAY CALENDAR for 1840, illustrated with a beautifully executed coloured Map, showing the comparative Length of all the principal Railways in Great Britain with the distance and towns they pass through, distinguishing their wholeness or partiality, and those in active progress. The Calendar contains a compendium of railway information, and embraces, amongst a great variety of useful and interesting matter, the names of the Chairmen, Deputy Chairmen, Engineers, and Secretaries, of every Railway in the Kingdom, Transfer Agents, Bankers, the Revenue and Capital of Railways, and much exclusive information, besides answering every purpose of a general Almanack.—Price 1s. 6d.—Mounted on covers and rollers, &c.—In next frame, 1s. 6d.

The Railway Times is an excellent medium for Railway and Scientific Advertising. Orders, 12, Fleet-street, opposite St. Bride's Church, London; and may be had of authorised agents in Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Bath, and Edinburgh; also by order of all booksellers and newsmen in town and country.

ANTHRACITE COAL TRADE IN AMERICA.

[From the "Philadelphia Commercial List."]

Comparative statement of the quantity of coal shipped from the different coal regions in Pennsylvania, from the commencement of the trade in 1820 to 1st January, 1840:—

Years.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Lackawanna.	Aggregate.
1820	200	200	200	600
1821	1,073	1,073	1,073	3,249
1822	2,240	2,240	2,240	6,720
1823	3,825	3,825	3,825	11,475
1824	5,304	5,304	5,304	15,912
1825	6,303	6,303	6,303	18,909
1826	7,303	7,303	7,303	21,909
1827	8,303	8,303	8,303	24,909
1828	9,303	9,303	9,303	27,909
1829	10,303	10,303	10,303	30,909
1830	11,303	11,303	11,303	33,909
1831	12,303	12,303	12,303	36,909
1832	13,303	13,303	13,303	39,909
1833	14,303	14,303	14,303	42,909
1834	15,303	15,303	15,303	45,909
1835	16,303	16,303	16,303	48,909
1836	17,303	17,303	17,303	51,909
1837	18,303	18,303	18,303	54,909
1838	19,303	19,303	19,303	57,909
1839	20,303	20,303	20,303	60,909
1840	21,303	21,303	21,303	63,909
Total	3,327,478	3,327,478	3,327,478	9,982,434

From this statement it appears that anthracite coal was first used as fuel (on tide water) in 1820, and dividing the twenty years since that date into four periods of five years each, the quantity brought from the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lackawanna mines in the first period, ending with the close of the season of

1824, was	18,042 tons.
Second period, ending 1829	331,187 "
Third ditto ditto 1834	1,082,126 "
Fourth ditto ditto 1839	3,027,380 "
Making	4,448,735 "

Which shows an average quantity for the

First five years of	8,897 tons per annum.
Second ditto	66,239 "
Third ditto	316,055 "
Fourth ditto	727,479 "

and that nearly twice as much has been consumed in the last five years as there was in the preceding fifteen years.

A new impetus has been given to its consumption in that period by the increased safety and economy with which it has been successfully introduced and used in steam-boats and locomotive engines on railroads.

The shipments of anthracite from the several coal regions of this state, during the year 1839, have been as follows, viz.:—

From the Schuylkill	442,000 tons.
" Mouchunk	141,202 "
" Beaver Meadow	38,750 "
" Hazleton	33,813 "
" Penhaven	7,300 "
" Lackawanna	127,390 "
Total	780,355 "

The number of vessels laden with coal which cleared from the Schuylkill in 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, have been as follows, viz.:—

The number of vessels laden with coal which cleared from the Schuyll-kill in 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, have been as follows, viz. :—				
Class of vessels.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.
Ships	1	1	1	1
Barques	1	1	1	1
Brigs	141	145	149	179
Schooners	227	248	248	176
Sloops	801	49	441	231
Barges	41	39	308	312
Total vessels	1122	1195	1158	1001
Carrying in 1834	315,308 tons.			
" 1837		328,145 "		
" 1838			278,990 "	
" 1839				296,990 "

The following statement shows the quantity of coal shipped by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, from 1833 to 1839 inclusive:—

Years.	No. vessels.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Carrying tons.
1833	372	1	47	224	47	86,763
1834	468	1	9	128	33	141,202
1835	590	1	171	171	248	254,126
1836	251	1	29	185	58	30,974
1837	59	1	9	44	8	6,119
1838	96	1	4	91	1	9,927
1839	138	1	19	120	10	19,000

The quantity of Lehigh coal sold in Philadelphia and its neighbourhood has been as follows, viz.:—

1833	35,000 tons.
1834	30,000 "
1835	50,000 "
1836	42,000 "

Since 1836 the Lehigh Company have sold no coal by retail, and, in 1837 and 1838, most of the coal was sold deliverable into boats at Mouchunk, and shipped by individuals.

We learn, on inquiry, that the Delaware Coal Company supplied, for the use of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in

1835	1867 tons.
1836	7079 "
1837	5700 tons.
1838	7842 "
and in the year 1839	7714 tons.

and that that company shipped coalside from this city in the year

1837, in 230 vessels, carrying	34,850 tons.
1838—476 ditto ditto	51,235 "
1839—544 ditto ditto	51,695 "

We have been unable to procure in time for this publication, the information necessary to enable us to state the amount of shipments made by individuals or other companies. Such information is most respectfully solicited, as well as the names of the different railroads and steam-boats on which anthracite coal is used, and the quantity. We understand it is used exclusively on the Beaver Meadow, and on the Danville and Potomac Railroad, from the Shamokin mines to Sunbury, a distance of about twenty miles. Some has also been used on the Reading Railroad, and we believe also on the Columbia Railroad. It has been used exclusively for the last two years in a first-rate steam-boat running between Portland and Boston (ten tons of coal creating the steam for which twenty-five cords of wood were found necessary). A number of the ferry and other boats running from New York, have used it for a long time past, including the boat Independence, belonging to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Line, for the last fifteen months. The Schuylkill Towboat Company's boats, A and B, have never used any other fuel, except for kindling the fire. They have during the past year, used only the unsaleable smaller sized coal in one of them, which makes more steam than is wanted.

It is only by collecting details and bringing them together in the aggregate, that information to be fully relied on, can be obtained. We feel, and we know the whole community feels a very deep interest in the importance of our infant coal trade—what will be the extent of it when it is attained its full growth? It already has more than trebled our coasting trade, and pays a freight considerably on the shipments from this port of more than half a million dollars annually. By a report made to the Government by Major Baché, two or three years ago, on the subject of an artificial harbour or breakwater at Cape May, it appears that the insurable interest created by the coal trade passing round Cape May alone, already amounts to more than twenty-two millions of dollars per annum, estimating merely the vessel in ballast coming after it, and the value of the vessel and cargo carrying it to the various ports at which it is wanted. Besides, these vessels bring every thing we want from the ports they com-

from at a merely nominal freight, in the place of ballast, thus making our emporium the cheapest market for the purchase of fish, salt, plaster, and other articles that can be brought coastwise; and giving profitable employment to our own railroads and canals, in the transportation of those articles to the interior. Another very important advantage to our city consequent on this great extension of our coasting trade, is already most beneficially felt by our State and citizens generally, in the inducement it holds out to persons in the interior to forward produce on our canals and railroads to this city, which is intended for other markets coastwise, as the smallest advance on the low freights generally paid on coal, always insures immediate dispatch.

The quantity of anthracite coal remaining of the previous year's mining, at the different depôts, at the opening of canal navigation, was

1837	..	5,500 tons.	1844	..	150,000 tons.
1838	..	8,000 ..	1845	..	75,000 ..
1839	..	12,000 ..	1846	..	30,000 ..
1840	..	18,000 ..	1847	..	100,000 ..
1841	..	30,000 ..	1848	..	250,000 ..
1842	..	18,000 ..	1849	..	200,000 ..
1843	..	60,000 ..			

There will probably remain unconsumed, of all kinds of anthracite, at all the markets on tide water, at the opening of the canal navigation in 1840, 100,000 tons, of which a very small proportion will be in this market, and none on the Schuylkill.

The total quantity of all kinds remaining on the Schuylkill on the 1st of January last, is estimated in the annual report of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, at 14,000 tons—a very bare supply for the retail demand till the opening of the canal navigation in the spring.

The aggregate quantity of Lehigh, Beaver Meadow, Hazleton, and all other kinds remaining on the 1st of January, on the Delaware, at Bristol, Burlington, and on all the coal wharfs and yards on the Delaware, was estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000 tons.

The following table shows the retail price of unbroken lump coal at Philadelphia for a series of years:—

Lehigh.	Schuylkill.	Lehigh.	Schuylkill.
White Ash.	Red Ash.	White Ash.	Red Ash.
1820 .. \$8 40	—	1830 .. \$8 50	\$5 50
1821 .. 8 40	—	1831 .. 6 00	5 00 a 10 00
1822 .. 8 40	—	1832 .. 6 00 a 6 50	5 50 a 7 50
1823 .. 8 40	—	1833 .. 6 00	5 50
1824 .. 7 35	—	1834 .. 4 75 a 5 25	5 25
1825 .. 7 35	—	1835 .. 4 75 a 5 25	5 25
1826 .. 7 35	—	1836 .. 5 25 a 5 50	6 00 a 9 50
1827 .. 7 00	—	1837 .. 6 50	7 00
1828 .. 6 50	7 00	1838 .. 5 50	6 00
1829 .. 6 50	6 50 a 7 50	1839 .. 5 50	6 00

Fifty cents per ton, the cost of hauling from the Schuylkill, is included in the above prices. For preparing it for the grate by breaking and screening, now almost entirely done, an additional charge of fifty cents per ton is made. The cost of hauling from the Delaware front, is included in the Lehigh prices, say thirty cents.

COAL TRADE OF BOSTON.

Import of coal into Boston in each year, from 1835 to 1839, inclusive.

Anthracite.	Richmond.	English.	British Prov.	Aggregate.
Tons.	Chaldrons.	Chaldrons.	Chaldrons.	Chaldrons.
1835 .. 76,180	4,304	3,737	11,767	20,008
1836 .. 67,186	5,958	7,114	20,302	34,574
1837 .. 74,180	5,441	12,742	35,757	50,270
1838 .. 69,850	—	9,109	19,865	29,169
1839 .. 287,415	12,703	32,914	87,180	132,212
1840 .. 84,123	1,778	3,465	30,725	35,988

AVERAGE QUANTITY IN FOUR YEARS.

Anthracite	Richmond	English	British Prov.	Aggregate
Tons	Chaldrons	Chaldrons	Chaldrons	Chaldrons
76,180	4,304	3,737	11,767	20,008
67,186	5,958	7,114	20,302	34,574
74,180	5,441	12,742	35,757	50,270
69,850	—	9,109	19,865	29,169

From this statement it appears that the importation of anthracite coal in 1839, exceeded the average quantity of the four preceding years, 12,272 tons. That the importation of Richmond coal in 1839 was 1398 chaldrons less than the average quantity in the four preceding years. That the importation of English coal in 1839 was 4743 chaldrons less than the average quantity of the four preceding years; and that the importation of coal from the British provinces, say Picton, Sidney, Bridgeport, &c., in 1839, was 8928 chaldrons more than the average of the four preceding years. Estimating a chaldron (thirty-six bushels) to contain a ton and a quarter, the average quantity of anthracite and bituminous coal imported into Boston in the four years from 1835 to 1838 inclusive, was 113,352 tons, of which, avoiding fractions, 63½ per cent. was anthracite, 24 per cent. Richmond, 9 per cent. English, and 24 per cent. from Nova Scotia.

The imports of all kinds in 1839, is equal to 129,108 tons, or 15,756 tons more than the average of the four preceding years, of which 65 per cent. was anthracite, 14 per cent. Richmond, 3½ per cent. English, and 30 per cent. from Nova Scotia.

The proximity of the Nova Scotia mines to our Eastern States, the immense capital of the British Mining Association (the present holders of the original grant to the Duke of York), with the almost unlimited means which that association are disposed to employ in forcing this coal into use in the United States, ought to excite the watchful attention of those interested in coal mines in the United States. Their efforts will be greatly aided by the rapid reduction of duties on this article under the Compromise Act, and the immense advantages they possess over our own coal owners, in being permitted to employ either British or American vessels to bring it to us.

THE SULPHUR QUESTION.

MESSINA, MARCH 19.—Some very unexpected intelligence has just reached us. Sicily is threatened with blockade on the part of England, and eight English men-of-war are said to be on their way for the island. However exaggerated the amount of this naval force, intended for a hostile demonstration on the coast of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, may be, the Neapolitan Government is actively employed in sending troops, with the evident intention of opposing the landing of the English. The arrival of the 10th regiment of the line is announced at Messina, and in order to hasten the movement of his military forces, the King has put under requisition all the steamers that he can dispose of. An order was given three days back to prevent the departure of the *Marie Christine*, and it was but at the earnest intreaties of the passengers that the ship obtained leave to make another trip to Marseilles.

This imminent aggression on the part of England against a friendly nation is caused by the King's refusal to break off the treaty which grants a monopoly of the sulphur of Sicily to the French company, Taix, Aycard, and Co.

Previous to giving any account of the circumstances which occasioned this declaration on the part of the King, it is necessary to state the principal clauses of this famous sulphur contract, which has been incessantly attacked by England from the very first moment of its existence. Some development of a subject, which interests Sicily to such a point that its future prosperity or complete ruin may be said to depend on it, is here necessary.

On the 27th June, 1838, Ferdinand, on the advice of the minister, San Angelo, granted the privilege of the sale of sulphur to a company. At the same time an ordinance restricted the extraction of sulphur, which till then had been unlimited. To justify this measure, the exposition of the motives of the ordinance pretended that the quantity of the mineral extracted having yearly exceeded the demand by 300,000 cantars (the cantaro is about 17½ lbs.), such a reduction in the power of the article had ensued, that some possessors of sulphur mines preferred leaving them unworked, and many others were on the point of ruin. It was, therefore, to improve the value of sulphur, without giving access to ideas of privilege and monopoly, so says the exposition, that a contract was concluded between the King, acting in behalf of the Sicilian sulphur mine proprietors, and Messrs. Taix and Aycard.

The annual produce of sulphur is limited to 600,000 cantars. The company undertakes to purchase yearly that quantity at 25, 24, 23, 22, and 21 centesimi, according to quality. As it proved, so says the treaty, that Sicily, in preceding years, had extracted per annum, 900,000 cantars of sulphur, the company will pay the proprietors a premium of 4 carlinos per cantaro for the surplus which is to remain in the mine. As soon as the produce of each sulphur mine fixed in the basis, which will be mentioned hereafter, was ready, the proprietors could consign one half of the sulphur, at which they were rated to the depôts, and exact immediate payment. The company was to purchase the other half the ensuing year, and pay the amount within a year.

Moreover, every proprietor offering good personal security, either by himself or others, has the right of anticipating yearly one-third of the value of the sulphur he has to supply. In short, the company is prohibited selling their sulphur under 45, 43, and 41 centesimi. The capital of the company is fixed at 1,500,000 ducats, 100,000 of which payable in the year. The 200,000 ducats remaining, are divided into 1000 shares of 200 ducats each, and bear 5 per cent. Should the amount of any of these shares not be paid, the com-

pany takes it upon itself. It also engages to pay a yearly tax of 400,000 ducats. The government enters into the contract for the sum of 600,000 ducats, thus making the capital 1,500,000 ducats. The proprietors may sell their sulphur to whom they please, but have in such a case to pay an indemnity of 20 carlinos per cantaro to the company.

To fix the amount produced by each mine, so as to form the sum of 900,000 cantars, the proprietors were, in the first three months of the contract, to state the quantity of mineral they had extracted during 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837. One-fourth of the entire produce of the four years forms the annual quantity that the mine can supply; two-thirds of that amount, the quantity to be extracted, and the remaining third, the quantity remaining in the mine, and on which the proprietor receives a premium of 4 carlinos per cantaro. Three commissioners, appointed by the government, have to see that the clauses of the contract be properly executed. They are to have a key of the iron safe containing the cash of the company, and are to act as intermediaries between foreign purchasers and the company, and are to regulate the difficulties that may arise between the company and the proprietors. The direction of the company is fixed at ten years, commencing from August 1, 1838.

The above is the substance of the contract which has excited so much animosity abroad, and even in Sicily. The immoral manner in which the contract was obtained was the first thing that excited dissatisfaction. It is asserted that the corrupt ministers of the King of the Two Sicilies were gained over by a bribe of 100,000 ducats. It was also maintained that the right of property was violated by obliging those extractors of sulphur to sell at a limited price a limited quantity of their produce to a single purchaser, and that the duty of 20 carlinos per cantaro sold to any other person than the company was equivalent to an absolute prohibition. Much blame was also attributed to the arbitrary limiting without proper information the sulphur to be extracted to 600,000 cantars. Soon after complaints were made respecting the non-execution of the contract; delays in payment, refusals to make the advances indispensable for certain proprietors, and to receive the sulphur into the depôts at the prices and conditions agreed on.

It must also be acknowledged that the proprietors have not been exempt from all blame. As soon as they heard of the treaty in question, they hastened to extract and export enormous quantities of sulphur; so that the company, finding the market overstocked, could not find means to dispose of the quantity it was obliged to take according to the stipulations of the contract. On the other hand, the greater part of the proprietors gave in exaggerated accounts of the produce of their mine during the four years, which were to serve as a basis for fixing the amount of sulphur each had to supply, and by so doing injured the other proprietors. Thus, the government supposed that Sicily produced but 900,000 cantars, and made its calculation in consequence; but the accounts, more or less false, sent in to the government, rated the amount at 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, so that it became necessary to rate each proprietor in proportion to the amount declared, by deducting the quantity exceeding the 900,000 cantars. This gave rise to many errors and acts of injustice, and consequently to much complaint.

But be this as it may, the most enlightened Sicilians, although strongly blaming the company, acknowledge that the contract of the 27th of June, 1838, executed sincerely on both parties, would be extremely advantageous to their country, and they support their opinion by the following data:—Before the treaty sulphur was so low as 12, and even 11, carlinos per cantaro; now, as the expense of extracting the minerals amount to 10½ carlinos, the profit of the proprietor was not more than 24 per cantaro, whereas, by the prices given by the company, the proprietors realised 5 carlinos, or 1s. 8d. per cantaro.

However, the quantity of sulphur which had accumulated at the end of 1837, at Marseilles and Malta, being exhausted, and the company keeping up its prices, the English merchants got alarmed at this state of things, and petitions were sent to Parliament, praying that it would interfere and put a stop to a monopoly which had caused the price of an article, indispensable to the English manufacture, to be doubled. These petitions were warmly supported by the Tories. The ministry replied on the faith of the dispatch from the envoy at Naples, that it expected that the affair would shortly be concluded in a satisfactory manner.

The English cabinet had, in fact, a short time before, sent a very strong note on the subject to its diplomatic agent, who communicated it to M. Carrero, the minister of foreign affairs, by whom he was earnestly begged not to lay before the King a note couched in such offensive terms, and who promised that he would settle the question. The envoy, therefore, wrote him in that sense, and the English Government, in consequence, spoke in Parliament as if the matter was terminated. However, as no change took place, the English envoy sent a note to M. Carrero. No answer was given for twenty-five days, and the Minister then replied that the King had refused to break off a contract without an honourable and serious motive. However, the Attorney-General at Messina was charged to examine the treaty, to endeavour to find some flaw by which it might be annulled by law.

On learning Ferdinand's peremptory refusal, the English Cabinet enjoined him instantly to break off the contract, and to pay 1000l. damages per diem ever since the conclusion of the treaty, if he wished to avoid coercive measures. The English Government founds its pretensions on the treaty concluded in 1816, between Great Britain and the King of Naples, in which it is stated that in any thing connected with the mineralogical productions of Sicily, England shall be placed on the footing of the most favoured nations; and infers that, as the monopoly of sulphur destroys that privilege, it must be done away with as a violation of an existing treaty.—*National.*

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27.

London and Greenwich Railway Enlargement and Station.—Seven petitions against; referred to committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

British Iron Company.—Order for committing the bill to the Mr. George Palmer and the Essex list, read, and discharged; bill committed to Mr. G. Palmer and the South Essex list.

South-Eastern Railway Deviation.—Bill reported; report ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock Railway.—Petition against; referred to committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

Railroads (Ireland).—Petition of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland, for enabling the Government to construct lines of railways therein; ordered to lie on the table.

Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway.—Order for second reading read, and discharged; bill withdrawn.

Message from the Lords.—That they have agreed to the Thames Plate Glass Company Bill; Protestant Dissenters' Assurance Company Bill; and the Arbroath and Forfar Railway Bill, with amendments.

London and Greenwich Station.—Two petitions against; referred to the committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

MONDAY.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway.—Thirteen petitions in favour of the application; ordered to lie on the table.—Two petitions against; ordered to lie on the table.

British Iron Company.—Petition of John Attwood, Esq., against; referred to committee on the bill; counsel ordered.

Arbroath and Forfar Railway.—Bill read second time, and committed.

Arbroath and Forfar Railway.—Lords amendments agreed to.

TUESDAY.

General Steam Navigation Company.—Bill reported; ordered to be ingrossed.

London and Greenwich Railway Station Bill and London and Greenwich Railway Enlargement and Station Bill.—Petition against; referred to the committee on the bills.

Railways.—Two petitions for reduction of tax on passengers; referred to select committee on railway communication.

Railways (Ireland).—Petition of members of the National Trades Political Union of Ireland, for enabling the Government to construct lines of railway in Ireland; ordered to lie on the table.

Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway and Tamworth Approach.—Report further considered; amendments agreed to; clause added; bill ordered to be ingrossed.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway.—Petition for leave to present a petition for a bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

WEDNESDAY.

Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway and Tamworth Approach.—Bill read third time, and passed.

Railways.—Two petitions for free competition in the conveyance of goods; referred to select committee on railway communication.

Railways (Ireland).—Petition from Galway, for promoting the construction of railways in Ireland; ordered to lie on the table.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway.—Petition against proceeding with the bill; referred to select committee on petitions for private bills.

London and Greenwich Railway, &c., Bill.—Ordered, that the evidence given in 1836 before the committee on the South-Eastern Railway Bill, and the evidence given in 1836 and 1837 before the committees on the London and Brighton Railway Bills, and the several reports of the committee on railway communication, with the evidence given before them, be referred to the committee on the London and Greenwich Railway, &c., Bill.

THURSDAY.

General Steam Navigation Company.—Bill read third time, and passed.

Railways (Ireland).—Petition from Ardahan, for promoting the construction of railways in Ireland; ordered to lie on the table.

Naples.—Petition of the Two Orders, magistrates, and council of Edinburgh, in support of a commercial treaty with the King of Naples; ordered to lie on the table.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH MINING ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, Cornhill, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, pursuant to the deed of settlement, to receive the report of the directors for the past year, and to elect two directors in the room of Sir Thomas Burton and Mr. Duncan Campbell—also one auditor, who retired by rotation, but was eligible for re-election—the meeting being convened by private circular.

AMEER BURTON, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN referred to the painful nature of the business they were about to meet upon; the present meeting was convened in accordance with the constitution of the company, but there not being a sufficient number of shareholders present to constitute a meeting, they would not be able to transact any business that day; he would advise that they should adjourn until the 16th of the present month, and he trusted they would then be able to lay before the shareholders something more promising with respect to the painful and harassing state into which their affairs had been plunged, and he hoped the result of that meeting would prove satisfactory to all parties; he had at all times encouraged free discussion, and he wished that every information should be afforded the proprietors, but he would, on the present occasion, submit that the meeting should now adjourn.

Mr. FOWLER NEWSOM wished to know if Mr. Duncan Campbell had refunded the money he had received from the company, the same not being due to him?—Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL rose to explain the number of shares constituting a qualification to a seat in the direction, though not standing in his own name, were held by him, he was, therefore, as much entitled to be a director, and, contended, was as good a director as any one of their board; he had had the best advice upon the subject since the late meetings of the company, at which the question was mooted, and since which period he had refrained from acting as a director; he had for fifteen years given the company's affairs his best attention, as the directors themselves could say, and, further, that he had bestowed more time, and it had cost him more anxiety than any other undertaking in which he was embarked.

Mr. FOWLER NEWSOM maintained there was a certain number of shares required as a qualification for directorship in the agreement into which they had mutually entered, which was binding upon all parties holding a seat in the direction, and which could not be evaded. Mr. Duncan Campbell had received this money neither "honourably nor honestly," and he trusted that the directors who had paid it away in their own wrong would enforce its repayment; it might be very true that Mr. D. Campbell had the required number of shares at his command, but that did not do away with the fact of his having sold shares at 23l. and 24l. per share, which could now be obtained for nothing.

Mr. D. CAMPBELL said he had bought forty-three shares, at 16l. per share, and had paid all the calls made thereon.

Mr. F. NEWSOM maintained he (Mr. Campbell) had at times held only five, and sometimes ten shares, and had made large profits upon those he sold; the committee, he added, had not had time to follow out the business as fully as they could have wished, but they recommended that a meeting of proprietors should be summoned for the 15th of April, to settle and determine upon the course to be pursued, and endeavour to carry out such friendly measures as would bring the business in dispute to an amicable arrangement; he particularly wished to know how the transfer of shares was effected—whether, on being made, they were duly submitted for the approval of the board? and whether the party accepting the transfer was recognised as a *bona fide* holder by the board, previous to its being executed?—The CHAIRMAN said the transfers ought certainly to come before the board, for its approval, when the sale was effected.

Mr. F. NEWSOM then wished to know how it was possible that these shares could be transferred away from his name without the knowledge of the board, if the transfers were submitted for their approval?—The CHAIRMAN said that some of the transfers had not been submitted to them, and called upon the clerk to state how the irregularity could be explained, who merely stated, in corroboration of what had fallen from the chairman, that all the transfers had not been submitted to the board.

Mr. GROOM said they could not recognise the excuse Mr. D. Campbell had offered; it was contrary to all business and reason, then when he had only five shares standing in his name he should maintain he was qualified for a seat in the direction, on the plea that *in right*, though not in fact, he had the requisite number of shares in his possession.—Mr. D. CAMPBELL observed, that it was not likely they should agree upon this point (which observation caused some laughter throughout the room); he, however, had good advice in support of what he said; he could account for the conduct of these gentlemen (members of the committee) only upon the ground of private hostility, and, perhaps, a desire to get a little money back—however, the shares were now standing in his name; with respect to the notice of transfer coming before the board, the object was to guard against the admission of any new shareholder, whose name was not sufficient guarantee for the interest he took, not to act as a check upon parties already shareholders increasing their interest.

After some observation from Mr. Groom, which we could not catch, the CHAIRMAN wished to know how the board of direction could be held answerable for transactions which were not submitted to them, of which they knew nothing? he wished to have the saddle placed upon the right horse; it was the fault of either the secretary (Mr. Bourdillon) or the clerk, and as such it must rest with them, not with the board.

Mr. SMALL contended that the secretary or the clerk were only servants of the company, and, as such, were not liable or answerable, the proprietors must look to the directors.—The CHAIRMAN said it was impossible the directors could look into every transaction which was connected with the company, it was out of the question, besides, they considered they were associated with men of honour, who would not transfer away their qualification for directorship whilst they retained their seats as directors.—Mr. D. CAMPBELL stated it was more than eight years since he had read any book or looked into any account or papers, his sight had so far failed him—this was a fact, as the directors and all his friends knew.

Mr. F. NEWSOM wished to know, in such a case, how Mr. D. Campbell could be an efficient or proper member of the board? he wished the transactions relative to the transfer of shares from Mr. Campbell's name to be kept open; he had heard an honourable gentleman say, he wished it closed—that he wished it passed over; such, however, was not his desire; surely it was the business and duty of some one to superintend and look after the transfer of the company's property—some one must be answerable for Mr. Campbell's having transferred the shares out of his own name, knowing it the time he was parting with his qualification; there had evidently been great irregularity in transacting the business of the company—he should like, in fact, to know how it was managed; he hoped, at least, that Mr. Campbell would return to the company the salary he had received as director.—Mr. D. CAMPBELL maintained that the labourer was worthy of his hire, and, furthermore, that nothing had been brought against him—charge; the proprietors had not been injured by any act of his; he should wish to know if anything was yet to be brought against them—if anything had been done by the directors, affecting the shareholders, let them lay the charge at once.

Mr. F. NEWSOM said he had received from the company 1000l., and which sum he hoped Mr. Campbell would come prepared to return; he had at the board since 1832 as a director, when, in fact, he could not be one, not being qualified.

Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL said he had, for fifteen years, every day regularly attended to the business of the company; no man in London could have been more assiduous in his endeavours to promote the interests of the undertaking in every way; he had paid frequent visits to the mine, and made himself conversant with mining for such purposes; in some cases he had differed in opinion with the other members of the board; with respect to the dividend that had been declared, he had expressed that measure—it was his firm opinion, which he had constantly expressed, that it was not proper a dividend should be declared, under the existing circumstances of the company; he had endeavoured to impress upon the direction that they ought to reserve in hand a fund for their own protection; it was, however, wrong to suppose, which some of the proprietors did, that they were 19,000l. in debt to the public—that was quite an error—they owed not one shilling to the public, they were in debt this sum of 19,000l. to themselves.

Mr. LICHFIELD could not for one moment admit that Mr. Campbell had evaded himself—what did their deed say? was it not company?

that a director should hold a certain number of shares? it was the only bond for good behaviour on the part of directors which the company had; Mr. Duncan Campbell's statements were a mere subterfuge, and he maintained that all the acts of the directors, to which Mr. Campbell had been a party since 1832, together with all minutes signed by him, were illegal—this he contended for, though he was not a lawyer.—The CHAIRMAN said that, if he was, he would not hold such an opinion; he hoped it would not go forth to the public that such was the case.

Mr. LICHFIELD was desirous of learning what benefit Mr. Campbell's frequent visits to Cornwall had afforded the company—how the company could have been profited by Mr. Campbell's traversing the levels, and going down the shafts, if he had lost his eyesight?

Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL said it was fifteen years ago that he had thus served the company before his sight had failed him; he was rather surprised that his brother directors were silent upon the subject of his arduous labours—that they did not bear testimony to his zeal for the company; he had expected they would have said something in his behalf.—The CHAIRMAN bore witness to his arduous endeavours to advance the welfare of the company.

Mr. LICHFIELD asked if the mine had been worked in a proper and miner-like manner, fairly and honestly—no desire to create an undue rise in the price of shares from working in an unfair manner the richest parts—"no picking of the eyes"—but, if every step had been taken with a proper desire to promote the interests of the undertaking to the full extent?—Colonel UTTERTON said the mine had been worked in the most fair and miner-like manner possible, and could bear the strictest scrutiny.

Mr. DUNCAN CAMPBELL then entered into an explanation of the workings of the mine, and the various appearances and prospects it presented during different periods; it appeared that in the original sett, the company worked the deep levels, and in fact, the whole of that part of the mine, till it grew so poor that it was considered prudent to abandon it, and take up with vigour the prosecution of the eastern ground, where they began *de novo*, and carefully laid out 35,000*l*. It was calculated that the extent they had sunk and driven was 1300 miles!!! this eastern ground was located close to Wheal Leisure, and they worked the same for six years at a profit, then the Wheal Leisure party having given up the working of that sett, they were no longer able to work it at a profit, but on the contrary, did so at a loss; the mere pumping of the mines would have cost them nearly 4000*l*. a year; they had called in the advice of many experienced mining captains, who had invariably coincided in the measures adopted by the directors and agents of the company.

Mr. LICHFIELD had no doubt that the mining captains of Cornwall were all very honourable in their way.

The CHAIRMAN said he considered there was no mine in the county of Cornwall that would bear a greater scrutiny, or was worked in a more miner-like way than those of the English Mining Company.

Mr. F. NEWSON, desiring to bring the business to termination, proposed at once that the meeting should be adjourned, to be held prior to the meeting to be called by the directors, in which they might consult upon the measures to be taken, and the course to be pursued, with a desire to come to a friendly and amicable arrangement, as it would most probably be the last at which they should meet the proprietors in their present capacity.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors would put up with any inconvenience, however great, to get rid of the horrible state in which the company's affairs were then situated; he wished to hold out the olive branch to all parties, and unite in their endeavours to bring to a satisfactory termination their most harassing business; they were embarked in the same boat, and they must all strive to extricate themselves from their present position.—It was then arranged that the committee should meet the proprietors on Tuesday, the 14th of April, at one o'clock, previous to the meeting to be held on the following day (Wednesday), which would be an adjournment of the present.

CAMBRIAN IRON AND SPUETTER COMPANY.

A general meeting of the shareholders in this company, was advertised to be held on Saturday, 28th day of March, at the office, Moorgate-street, at 12 o'clock, when our reporter attended, but the directors declined admitting him, stating "that the company was of a private nature." Never having been allowed to attend these meetings, we must leave the shareholders to form their own opinion on this practice of refusing to have published the proceedings at meetings professedly public.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

[In consequence of an irregularity on the part of the reporter, deputed to take notes of the proceedings of this meeting, we are under obligations to another source of information for the report subjoined. We have every reason to believe it is substance perfectly correct, and only regret that we have not the means of giving a more detailed report of the proceedings.]

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders was held at the company's office, 23, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, the 1st inst.

JOHN HAYMAN, Esq., in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read from the *Mining Journal*, the SECRETARY read the directors' report, also one from Captain Simecock (which will be found under the head "Mining Intelligence"), and the financial statement for the half-year, by which it appeared that the assets exceeded the liabilities by about 1180*l*.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired if the accounts had been audited. The CHAIRMAN replied in the negative, and said it was not usual to audit accounts more than once a year, but if the meeting wished, it could be made a rule to have them examined previously to every half-yearly meeting.—No motion upon this point was submitted, it being understood that in future this would be done. The accounts and reports were then received and adopted, both appearing to give general satisfaction.

A discussion then ensued respecting the remarks which have latterly been appended by the Editor of the *Mining Journal* to the weekly reports of the company, and a motion was submitted, and carried almost unanimously:—"That the directors be empowered by this meeting, to refuse permission to the Editor of the *Mining Journal* to insert Captain Simecock's weekly reports, in the event of his continuing to append his remarks thereto."

A question was then put, whether the late pursuer had not overdrawn the account at the Truro Bank to a considerable extent, without the knowledge of the directors?—To which the CHAIRMAN answered in the affirmative, but said that the amount had subsequently been liquidated by him; therefore, although the meeting considered such conduct highly improper, yet, as no loss had been sustained, and being no longer in the service of the company, the subject was allowed to drop.—A vote of thanks was then passed to the directors, for their attention to the interest of the company.

[From the above report of the proceedings, it will be seen that a discussion arose on subject of the reports from the mine appearing in the *Mining Journal* with comments. For this the shareholders were, of course, prepared by the letter of Mr. Nicholson (the secretary of the company) which appeared in our Journal of last week; and they might also judge of the course we intended to pursue, by the observations made thereon. However, several gentlemen, whose time appeared to be of little or no value to them, entertained the meeting by expressing their opinions in "round set" terms, and, really, if it was not for our Editorial office, we should be well disposed to give them a well-merited castigation. The observations made were principally by sharejobbers and brokers (the directors, of course, taking part), and the question having been put, whether the reports should be furnished or not—that is, if comment be continued—it was resolved by a majority of two (several shareholders not voting on the question) that they be not furnished. We know not what will be the consequence of this important decision; we fear that hereafter our circulation will be so limited, our means of access to information so diminished, and the support of—but the very thought paralyses us. We must hope for the best.]

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the George and Vulture Tavern, on Monday, the 30th ult.

G. B. CARR, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the minutes of the last special meeting were confirmed. A statement of the accounts, brought up to the present time, was submitted, showing a balance in favour of the company of 283*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*.

The CHAIRMAN said, there were 1000 of the new shares not taken up. The accounts were then received, and passed unanimously.

A letter from Mr. Taylor, under date the 28th March, on the subject of the new boiler, the delays that had occurred in fixing upon one that would

in all respects suit their purpose, and also reporting upon the mine, was submitted.—Some conversation then ensued on subject of the new shares; some shareholders were of opinion they should be offered to Mr. Taylor, whilst others considered the proprietors should still have the option of taking them, and that if the shares were then not entirely disposed of, they should be offered to the public without further loss of time.

A motion, to the effect—"That the time allowed to the proprietors for the taking up the new shares be extended to the 11th April, and then that they be offered to the public," was moved by Mr. RICHARDS, and agreed to.—Mr. Carr and Mr. Harrison were then re-elected to the vacant seats in the direction, caused by their retirement, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting adjourned.

NORTHERN AND EASTERN RAILWAY.

A special general meeting of the shareholders in this undertaking was held at the offices of the company, Moorgate-street, on Thursday, the 2d inst., in pursuance of a resolution of the board, for the purpose of confirming the forfeiture of a number of shares which had taken place to the company.

WILLIAM CRAWSHAY, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement having been read, and the usual preliminaries gone through, the CHAIRMAN read to the meeting the resolution for the confirmation of the forfeiture of the shares which had been declared, specifying the respective numbers—the total number being 812. He observed, that an appeal had been made to the board by one individual, the holder of 562 shares, and not without good grounds, for the consideration of the meeting, but the circumstances of which, it was not then advisable to go into; the subject of the appeal was to reserve to the holder his shares for the period of three months, until the opening of the line at Broxbourne, when he would pledge himself to take them back at par—the amount of payments already made upon them being carried to his credit, in the amount of calls due. The chairman subsequently observed, that the name of the party who thus prayed for the indulgence of the meeting, was Mr. John Williams, and the directors considered, from the benefits the company had derived from the zeal and exertions of this gentleman, who had made himself instrumental in carrying the bill through Parliament, by subscribing his name to the list of shares, which was necessary to obtain their Act—a portion of which had become liable to forfeiture—was such as to entitle him to their consideration; the directors would give no decision on the subject, but left it to the meeting to recommend whether such course should be adopted.

The MOVING of the resolution alluded to, begged to say that he did so, in order to pursue a straight-forward course, and in justice to the shareholders who had paid their calls, and not with any view to the prejudice of the claims of the party which had just been submitted; but he suggested that it should be left to the discretion of the directors, to decide in such manner as they deem most advisable, and he felt assured they would act with liberality with regard to it.—Some conversation passed upon the subject, when the forfeiture of the shares was confirmed, accompanied by a specific resolution, to the effect—"That the proposition of Mr. Williams, to take the shares at the expiration of three months, with the payments made being placed to his credit," was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be entered upon the minutes of the company.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS rose to return his best thanks for the kindness which the meeting had shown towards him, and expressed his entire satisfaction with the arrangement, and his confidence of its being carried out.

The CHAIRMAN said, he should be happy to receive any suggestions as to the best mode of disposing of the shares now forfeited, exclusive of the number held by Mr. John Williams; the directors proposed to advertise, inviting tenders for the same to be made to the board, being anxious not to depress the shares by throwing them upon the market.

A long discussion followed on the subject of an objection being raised, as to whether the shares forfeited at a former meeting, 2000 in number, had been disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the Act—a pledge having been given by the directors at that meeting not to throw them upon the market. It was, however, agreed that the present being so small a number, the directors should offer them to public tender, which the chairman was anxious should be done immediately, and the conversation dropped.

In answer to the inquiry of a shareholder, on subject of the progress of the works, the CHAIRMAN stated, he was happy to inform them that they had been commenced, but it was only yesterday. They had borrowed the whole of the money required (100,000*l*.) at 6 per cent. interest; one-half of the land had been secured, and there was every prospect of their completing the terms of the agreement that the line would be opened to Broxbourne in three months. They had succeeded in contracting for the rails with the Down's Iron Company, and everything was going on in the most satisfactory manner.

Mr. BIDDER gave a satisfactory account of the works, but was fearful they should have to revise the terms of agreement with the Eastern Counties Railway. He alluded to the mode of toll to be paid to that company; he did not consider that 4*d*., the present agreement, was an extravagant price, but it required to be modified, short passengers paying less, and others more.—A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

ANTI DRY-ROT COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 2d inst.

W. R. VIGORS, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting, held on the 5th March (of which the present was an adjournment), were read. The CHAIRMAN observed that that meeting had been adjourned over to the present time, in consequence of the inability of the directors to present a correct statement of the affairs of the company, owing to the almost inextricable confusion into which they had been thrown by their late secretary; they had, however, used their best endeavours to lay before the shareholders their true state, and they would now submit the result of their labours. The directors' report, as follows, was then read by Mr. COLLETT:—

REPORT.

The share list, as signed under the new deed of settlement, exhibits, at the present time, the following results:—The holders of 15,111 old shares have assented to the arrangement that has been effected, representing 81 of shares in the company as newly constituted. There are claimants for about 100 more old shares, who have not formally assented by signing the deed of settlement, but from those on hostile proceedings are anticipated. The union of the numerous and influential body signing the deed will, it is hoped, convince any who may still hesitate, that harmony, and not discord, presents the only means of recovering that which has been lost. It may, however, be satisfactory to the present meeting to state, that on these parties making the same sacrifice as the rest of the shareholders, there will be room to admit them on the registers, within the limits of the 10,000 shares of the company, as established by their Act of Parliament. At the period when the company was thrown into confusion in November, 1856, the state of its finances was nearly as desperate as that of its shares. There was due—

To various debts of account	£4,254 5 7
To unclassified claims of patentees with their costs	2,525 14 1
To the Gloucestershire Banking Company	2,728 10 9
Total	£9,508 10 7

The whole of this amount has been paid, and, as the only extraordinary funds which have been at the command of your directors have consisted of the contribution of 6*d*. under the deed of settlement, and a loan of 2000*l*. from your bankers, it follows that the remainder—508*l*. 10*s*. 7*d*., has been satisfied out of the resources of the company—a result by no means discouraging, when the disadvantages under which the affairs of the company have been conducted during the year in taken into consideration. At present the claims against the company, independently of their commercial balances, which will be stated below, consist of the loan just mentioned of 2000*l*., and the very heavy charge for legal expenses up to January 1st, 1857, of 274*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*., making a total of 2284*l*. 1*s*. 4*d*.

The following presents the state of the debts and credits on the 1st of January, 1857, when the directors came into office, under the new Deed of Settlement. This is drawn out without taking into consideration the value of the patent, which cost 10,000*l*., or of the banking establishment, on which there has been no outlay of about 25,000*l*. There is likewise a sum of 500*l*. in Mr. Collett's hands, in trust for the company, being the amount paid in fractions in taking out the new steam. On investigating the accounts of the factory at Gloucester, the directors found that it had been conducted by no means advantageously to the company. They have spared no exertions, in personally attending on the spot, to put it on a more efficient footing, and they trust that in future the results will be more favourable. The various banking establishments in the hands of the company have, from the great incidental expenses, proved very far from profitable. It will be the anxious endeavour of your directors to render them remunerative, or, by closing them, to prevent their proving a cause of loss to the company.

The number of licences granted—the demand for which might be expected to be on the decrease, from so many parties having been already supplied, exhibits, on the contrary, a favourable result. The number granted in

1856	Public	17	Private	59-70
1857	Public	18	Private	79-66

and the applications in the present year are fully equal to the latter rate—showing that the more the process becomes known, and the greater the length of time by which it is tested, the more highly its merits are appreciated by the public. The

total number of licences existing amounts to 220 private and 83 public, besides 30 granted to various railway companies. The expenses of the different establishments have been very much lessened, and every exertion will be used to contain them in every way consistent with efficiency.

The reading of the report was interrupted by Mr. Tasker, who, not having signed the new Deed of Settlement, could not be considered by the meeting as one of their co-adventurers, and at the request of the meeting withdrew.

Mr. COLLETT said, the contemplated call of 1*l*. per share would give them about 8000*l*., of which they would have about 3000*l*. as a working capital, which, though small, would have many advantages over one of larger amount. He considered it would be sufficiently large to work the company to advantage; it would compel the directors to look sharply after their debts, and turn their attention to immediate returns more closely than if it had been greater in extent. In answer to some questions by the meeting, he added, that the number of licences granted by the company since its commencement was 350 to private individuals, 93 to public companies, and 20 in addition to railway companies—showing that almost all the railways had adopted their patent process. In the year 1856 there had been 7098*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*. received on account of the corrosive sublimate; it had not, however, been worked properly, and that attention had not been paid to the proper management of the establishment which was due to it; they, therefore, were not to judge of the capabilities of the company by the year's income. There was no doubt of the company's having worked to a profit, and of its being in a prosperous state as far as the manufacture and trading department was concerned, but owing to the embarrassed state of the accounts, they could not yet discover the extent of profit made.

Mr. HENRY WHEELER then reviewed the state of the company's affairs, and considered that when this call was made they should be able to supply themselves with the whole amount of prepared timber and corrosive sublimate required by their agents and licensees; and, moreover, that they should be able to work the three departments of the company with profit, viz.—the granting of licences, the manufacture of corrosive sublimate, and the banking business. It appeared that from the irregularity in transacting the business of the company under the former direction, licences were granted without the stipulation that all corrosive sublimate should be purchased of the company, by which neglect the company had been deprived of a large source of revenue; the directors, however, had taken steps to remedy the evil, and had granted last year 95 licences to different parties, under the express agreement that all the corrosive sublimate should be purchased of the company.

Mr. SEWELL (the company's solicitor) here stated, that the Board of Trade had consented to grant the company a charter.

Mr. HENRY WHEELER had heard that Mr. Terry had made various experiments in preparing the timber according to the patent, by diluting the preparation, from which it appeared much harm might have been done the company; the diluted preparation not having the strength of that which was used by the company, failed in its effects, and timber which had been sent from the company's tanks was found to be unsound.

Mr. COLLETT said, that the directors having heard that Mr. Terry had made such experiments, had themselves gone down and ascertained that it was only in one instance the timber had been found to be in an unsound state, and, upon being tested, had yielded no result—that is to say, they could not find it had been subjected to the preparation. In several instances the timber when sent to them by the railway companies was unsound, when it had consequently been returned; the timber in question was very likely to have been in the same state before it had reached their tanks; they found the more they sifted the cases brought before them of the alleged inefficiency of the company's preparation, the more they were satisfied that the fault rested not with the company, but that it fully answered all the purposes for which it was used.

Mr. TILSON then moved, and which was carried unanimously, that the report be received and adopted and circulated among the shareholders.

Mr. COLLETT here wished to bring before the notice of the meeting, the large sums which the company stood in debt to the professional gentlemen with whom they were connected; he hoped they should be able to obtain some abatement on these sums; for which purpose, and to accomplish the matter in an amicable manner, he would advise that a committee be formed, having such object, to negotiate with these gentlemen, and that if they could not agree that it should be referred for taxation.

Mr. SEWELL expressed his willingness to enter into such arrangement as would be most likely to bring the matter to an amicable adjustment.—Mr. COLLETT here testified to his unwearied zeal in labouring for the company's interests, at a great sacrifice of time and health.—Mr. TILSON was then appointed to treat with the legal gentlemen.

It was then resolved that a special meeting be convened for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a further call, and if determined on, then to declare the same.

Mr. COLLETT stated, that though the former directors had been applied to for the money due to the company from them—2000*l*. from each director—they had not received the same.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman and directors, for the zeal and ability manifested by them in extricating the company from a state of chaos.

CANADA COMPANY.

The general meeting of the proprietors in this establishment was held at the Canada House, on Thursday, the 26th ult., for the purpose of electing directors, who retired by rotation, and on other matters.

F. FRANKS, Esq. (the governor), in the chair.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The CHAIRMAN informed the court that the directors and auditors, who went out by rotation, were eligible for re-election, and that they again offered themselves. A ballot would therefore be opened for that purpose. The chairman said it was usual at the meeting held at that period to state to the proprietors the results of the company's operations for the previous year. He would proceed to read the statement the directors had drawn up upon this subject. The sales of land made by the company in the year ending the 31st December last were, in the crown reserves, 23,378 acres, at an average of 12*s*. 2*d*. per acre, currency; in the Huron tract, 11,742 acres, at an average of 13*s*. 5*d*. per acre, currency, and a few town lots; making the total sales 35,120 acres, producing 22,267*l*. The cost of the land sold of the crown reserves was 3*s*. 2*d*. per acre, and in the Huron tract 2*s*. 5*d*. per acre; total 5120*l*. In sterling the sales of land last year had realised 19,975*l*. The receipts of the company in the last year exceeded 27,000*l*., of which about 10,000*l*. was for arrears of interest. The quantity of land bought originally from Government was 2,484,413 acres, of which 1,993,600 acres had been paid for, 733,000 had been sold, 1,260,600 remain unsold, and the company had still to pay for 450,813 acres. The sums already paid for land were 34,690*l*.; there had been laid out in improvements 34,800*l*., and there was still to pay 68,880*l*. The chairman congratulated the meeting at the result of the last year's operations. Emigration was expected to be greatly increased this year, on which the prosperity of the Canada Company materially depended. Notwithstanding the monetary difficulties which had prevailed in the United States and Canada in the last year, the sales of land and the receipts of the company had greatly increased.

The report was adopted, and after a few questions had been answered by the chairman on matters relating to the company's affairs, the directors and auditors were re-elected, and the court adjourned.

ROTHSCHILD GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.—A general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 25th ult., when a dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MARSEILLES AND AMERICA.—A French company, entitled "La Société Méditerranéenne Transatlantique," is forming at Marseilles, for the purpose of establishing a line of steam-boat communication between that city and America. The projectors (foreigners), before embarking their own capital in the undertaking, required a. the Marseillais to furnish one half of the entire sum (240,000*l*.), in order to be able to judge of the degree of interest the latter would take in a project, to all appearances so favourable to the interests of their city. In less than a fortnight, two of the principal houses alone took shares to the amount of 168,320*l*., so that the project will doubtless be immediately carried into effect. Later intelligence states that the rest of the shares are taken, and that the success of the company is to be speedily obtaining shareholders has given rise to the formation of a similar company at Bordeaux, not with the view to oppose that of Marseilles, but for carrying on a principle of steam communication with America, that must benefit France at large. A number of foreign commercial residents at Bordeaux have entered into the latter association.—*Investors' Advocate*.

Mining Journal Office, 12, Gough-square, Fleet-street,
21st March, 1846.

NEW WORK ON THE IRON TRADE.

The Number of the MINING REVIEW this day published contains the Third Part of the Paper on the IRON TRADE, by Henry Seaton, Esq., in which is given much important and interesting matter, connected with the early history of the iron trade, also a paper on the Application of Hargreaves' Pneumatic Machinery to Mining Purposes, by the Editor, with an engraving; Description of the Mineral District of Shropshire, by Wm. Jones, Esq., of Chester; continuation of the Inquiry into the Origin and Nature of Tin Boulders, by Frederick Hill, Esq., of Helston; Mining Notices; Proceedings of Scientific Bodies, &c.—The MINING REVIEW is published at the office, as above, on the 1st of each month, price SIXPENCE. The series of papers on the Iron Trade, when complete, will not exceed six shillings.

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RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

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The MINING JOURNAL is the only Newspaper exclusively devoted to Geology, Mineralogy, and Metallurgy, combining therewith Reports of the Proceedings of all Public Companies, Correspondence from the English and Foreign Mining Districts, Sales and Purchases of Ores, Prices of Metals and Materials, Prices of English and Foreign Funds, Shares in Mines, Railways, Joint-Stock Banks, Canals, &c., with Parliamentary Summary, London Gazette, and much original and interesting Scientific Intelligence, &c., forming an invaluable record of every occurrence relating to MINES, RAILWAYS, JOINT-STOCK BANKS, &c.

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TO INVENTORS AND SCIENTIFIC MEN.

THE INVENTORS' ADVOCATE, AND JOURNAL OF INDUSTRY, A NEW WEEKLY BRITISH AND FOREIGN MISCELLANY OF INVENTIONS, TRADE, MANUFACTURES, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS. It is published every Saturday Morning, price 1d., stamped. Vol. 2, No. 1, forming No. XXII. of the work, was published Jan. 4; also the Index, Title, &c., to Vol. 1, in an enlarged Number (No. XXI.), price 1d. Vol. 1 is now ready, price 18s., handsomely bound.

SELECT REMARKS OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

"A new periodical, entitled 'The Inventors' Advocate,' has just been published by Mr. Kidd, of Tavistock-street, Covent-garden. We think the design a good one, and wish the publication every success. As it is intended to be a Weekly British and Foreign Miscellany of Inventions, Discoveries, and the Fine Arts, it will most particularly apply itself to inventors, patentees, and patrons of the arts; but as it also contains the usual characteristic features of a literary paper, it cannot fail of being interesting and attractive to the public in general. It purports to afford an efficient medium of communication between inventors, patentees, capitalists, and the public at large—calculated at once to do justice to the inventive genius of all nations, and to elicit the stores of innate intelligence and capacity, which lie hidden or neglected from a deficiency of patronage or of fostering protection, or a mere want of funds. The 'Inventors' Advocate, and Patentees' Recorder,' is not designed to be an ephemeral nature, but to form a work of constant reference, bearing relation to all inventions and discoveries, and being conducted on a plan which will at once save much labour and research to an inventor, and guarantee a safe outlet to the capitalist. A work of this nature is certainly still a desideratum, and we have no doubt that this new periodical will ably and efficiently supply it."

"This is quite a novelty in the scientific world; but it is a most useful and agreeable novelty, and one whose appearance will be hailed with a cordial welcome by some thousands of practical men, whose interests, hitherto, have been only partially and imperfectly represented."

MEETINGS OF SCIENTIFIC BODIES.

IN THE LUNNING WEEK.

SOCIETY.	PLACE OF MEETING.	DAY.	HOOR.
Natural Aesthetic	14, Grafton-street	Saturday	2 P.M.
Entomological	17, Old Bond-street	Monday	8 P.M.
Linnean	80, Soho-square	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Horticultural	21, Regent-street	Tuesday	2 P.M.
Civil Engineers	25, Great George-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
London Electrical	Adelaide-street	Tuesday	8 P.M.
Geological	Romney House	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Society of Arts	Adelphi	Wednesday	7 P.M.
London Institution	Finsbury	Wednesday	7 P.M.
Medical & Botanical	82, Back-street	Wednesday	8 P.M.
Phil. Society of Literature	St. Martin's-place	Thursday	4 P.M.
Royal	Romney House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Antiquaries	Romney House	Thursday	8 P.M.
Scientific Repertory	Charlotte-st., Bloomsbury	Thursday	7 P.M.
Royal Astronomical	Romney House	Friday	8 P.M.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.	
Birmingham, Bristol, & Thames Junction	British Coffee-house April 6, 11.
English Copper Company	Office, Upper Thames-street 7, 12.
New Brunswick Land Company	George and Vulture Tavern 7, 12.
Fourth and Clyde Navigation	19, Golden square 8, 1.
Imperial Gas Light Company	John-street, Bedford-row 8, 17.
English Mining Association	George and Vulture Tavern 13, 1.
Anti Dry Rot Company	2, Line-street-square 16, 12.
Agricult. & Commercial Bank of Ireland	Fleet-street, Dublin 20, 11.
Grand Surrey Dock	London Tavern 24, 1.
Brixworth Iron and Coal Company	London Tavern 24, 1.
Blackheath and Tyne Railway	New Broad-street 26, 1.

CALLS.

London Parcels Delivery Co.	28, April	8, Spooner, Attwood, and Co.
St. Thomas, Rose Ann, & W. Lyell	17, 10.	8, Counting-house of the Mines.
Cambrian Iron and Spelter Co.	24, 10.	10, London Joint-Stock Bank.
Chester and Crewe Railway	10, 10.	10, Jones Loyd and Co.
Elster Canal Company	24, 10.	10, Smith, Payne, and Smith.
London and Westminster Bank	10, 10.	10, As former calls.
London and Blackwall Railway	24, 10.	10, London & Westminster Bank.
St. Paul and Bethel Railway	10, 10.	10, Smith, Payne, and Co.
Mines General Company	10, 10.	10, Barnett, Hoare, and Co.
St. George's Company	10, 10.	10, Laubrukes, Kingscote, and Co.
South Australian Company	24, 10.	10, Drummonds.
Gen. Hibernian & Investment	10, 10.	10, 11, Harmarket.
Westminster Cemetery Company	10, 10.	10, Glyn and Co.
Birmingham and Derby Railway	10, 10.	10, W. of Engl. & S. Wales Dist. Bk.
Wharfedale and Craven	10, 10.	10, Jones Loyd and Co.
North Midland Railway (new)	10, 10.	10, Masterman and Co.
Great Western Railway	10, 10.	10, Office, George-st., Mansion-h.
British Silver Lead & Copper Co.	10, 10.	10, 27, Ladbrokes, Kingscote, and Co.
West of England Mining Co.	10, 10.	10, 28, Cottle and Co.
Cheltenham & Gt. Western Union	10, 10.	10, As former calls.
		10, Glyn and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Commercial Bank of New Orleans	4 per cent.	Rich, Irvine, & Co. May 15.
North Carolina Mine	12 per cent.	On the Mine

WEEKLY RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

[Length of Line, 119 miles.]	
The gross amount for conveyance of passengers, parcels, carriages, horses, and mails, for the week ending 28th March	£10,390 19 9
For merchandise for the same time	3,043 19 9
Charges	60 0 0
Total	£13,494 9 8

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Length of Line, 91 miles.]	
Traffic Returns for the week ending 28th March	£2,004 17 1
Parcels and merchandise	665 0 1
Total returns for the week	£2,670 18 2

* In consequence of experiencing great difficulty at times in obtaining the amount of traffic of the subsequent days, we postpone in future to give the returns as per the printed statement at the office of the company—as the above.

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

[Length of Line, 64 miles.]	
Total receipts for passengers, parcels, &c., on this line for the week ending March 28, 1846	£2,754 18s. 9d.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

[Length of Line, 100 miles.]	
Passengers for March 28	215,027
Mails, for the week ending March 28	8,942
Total passengers	223,969

LONDON AND GREENWICH.

[Length of Line, 22 miles.]	
Week ending 28th April	£241 10s. 1d.

LONDON AND CROYDON.

[Length of Line, 14 miles.]	
Week ending 28th April	£241 10s. 1d.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MINEWATER SMELTING COMPANY.—We regret to be compelled again to postpone the insertion of "R. W.'s" letter, but as the space occupied would be upwards of three columns, our correspondent will, in common with our readers, see that other matter of more immediate interest claims our attention, and renders such course indispensable. We hope next week to give it insertion.

The assay of lead from Cardiganshire, forwarded by "L. P.," gave 16 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lb. of good soft lead to the ton of 20 cwt. of ore, or upwards of 80 per cent. The lead produced holds 11 oz. of pure silver in the ton.

Our correspondents, "M. E." and "E. M.," shall shortly hear from us. We expect to visit Cornwall next week.

We are compelled to postpone the insertion of Mr. Rudge's "Table for Facilitating and Simplifying the Calculation of Copper Ore." If we can find room, it shall appear in an early Number of the Journal—if not, certainly in the next Review.

We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the communications of Mr. Pridoux, and shall be glad to receive the revised copy of his paper "On the Use of the Blowpipe," for insertion in the next Review. The other subject shall receive attention at the first opportunity.

"J. C. R.'s" communication "I. W. W. Soon" came to hand in due course.

We are obliged to a correspondent ("J. R.") for forwarding us the specification of Heath's "Improvements in the Manufacture of Iron and Steel;" but, if he refers to No. 219 of the Journal (Nov. 2, 1839), he will find we have already given it insertion.

"Cornubiensis," on "Returning Silvery-Lead Ores," has been received, and shall be inserted in our next.

Our correspondent (Butterley) is informed, that the prices quoted are given with as much accuracy as can be acquired. It is not to be expected that prices in London and in the country will at all times accord.

THE MINING JOURNAL,

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 4, 1846.

It would be very desirable if that it was clearly defined what companies come under the appellation of private undertakings, and what are to be understood as public companies. Now, according to our notion of things, we are apt to consider those as "public companies" who, by their advertisements, and published prospectuses, appeal to the public for their subscriptions, to raise the necessary capital required for carrying out the proposed objects of the company. It appears, however, that the directors and ourselves are at issue, in more than one instance, on this point, and therefore it is well the subject should be fairly discussed, and which we propose doing on the present occasion, for the refusal, on the part of the directors of the "Rhymney Iron Company," to allow their proceedings at the general meetings of proprietors to be reported, and also those of the "Cambrian Iron and Spelter Company," render it incumbent on us to draw attention to the subject, and to explain the cause of the several reports not appearing in our columns. We will not hastily assume that there was an objection to the publication of the proceedings because they were open to comment, or that the directors wished to preclude the absent shareholder from a knowledge of the affairs of the company, for no doubt, as regards the latter, we should be told that the report and accounts are open to the inspection of the shareholder, or may even be transmitted him in print. If such be the explanation given, that the shareholders can obtain all the information—what objection then, is there, that the public, who are invited to purchase shares, should not possess an equal "modicum" of knowledge, to enable them to form an opinion of the value of the undertaking in which they are solicited to embark their capital? If it be assumed that the publicity given to the report and accounts of the company, through the medium of the MINING JOURNAL, would afford information to rival iron masters, such proposition, we submit, is too absurd to be entertained for one moment. Would not those interested in obtaining access to the accounts of the company, purchase five shares, and thus become possessed of the knowledge they seek to acquire? What, then, can be the objection raised? We will tell the shareholders—there is much takes place at meetings beyond the reading of the report and accounts; in many instances, hours are occupied by many stringent questions bearing on parts of the report or the accounts—objections are raised—explanations afforded—and the proprietor present obtains a far more intimate knowledge of the concern than he can possibly do by perusing the report of the directors, drawn up antecedent to the meeting, and which, therefore, is in no way modified in expression by the opinions promulgated thereat, or its language in the slightest degree altered, however strong may be the observations made by proprietors, although, in the end, the report may be adopted.

In the case of the "Rhymney Iron Company." We have here a capital of 500,000*l.*, raised by subscriptions of 50*l.* per share, on no less than 10,000 shares—which sum has been actually paid up. This company, we believe, declares dividends, as arising from profits, and we have no right to assume otherwise than that the accounts are fairly and honestly made up, but with the reminiscences of past times, when, in the "Welsh Iron and Coal Company," under the auspices of some honourable representatives in the House of Commons, including PETER MOORE, Esq., M.P., S. B. M. BARRETT, Esq., M.P., &c., where dividends were made out of profits, we cannot but think, with a public company, as we declare this to be in every sense, that the directors err when they preclude the public press from affording that information which it is so desirable for the shareholders and the public to obtain. Nothing is more easy than to render an account in an undertaking of this nature, which shall show a profit or loss, according to the views or wishes of the directors—nothing more readily done than passing a charge from one account to another—indeed, any accountant must be well aware with what facility a false balance-sheet may be presented; this is, of course, assuming that the directors are actuated by dishonest motives, which we are far from inferring on the present occasion; yet, we think it must be admitted that, where their conduct is thus laid open to remark, and to a construction widely far (as we believe) from the truth, it behoves them to adopt such a course as shall render them unsuspected. Where honesty and honest purpose prevail, there ever shall we find openness and candour, while concealment will ever carry with it conviction to the mind, that there is an object in view, which is behind the curtain, and thus is suspicion engendered, and the interests of the undertaking in many cases sacrificed.

With respect to the "Cambrian Iron and Spelter Company," we must confess that we were the more surprised at their refusal to admit our reporter. The very open and kindly manner we were

received on a late occasion of visiting the works, by the local director or manager (T. BUCKLAND, Esq.), and the Messrs. DRYDEN (the engineers), would have led us to expect a more liberal course being adopted by the London directors; but such is too frequently the case—a jealous, narrow-minded feeling creeps over London boards, we believe, almost unconsciously—they deny as a body that which each would grant as an individual. That questions might be asked at the meeting held on the 28th ult., to which the directors might find it awkward to reply, we can imagine, but as our visit was strictly of a private nature, without any view to give publication to any information we acquired, or observations made on the occasion, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to say more.

We trust that, in directing attention to the refusal of the directors of the "Rhymney Iron Company," and that of the "Cambrian Iron and Spelter Company," we shall meet the views of the proprietors generally. The amount of capital of the former company, as already observed, is 500,000*l.*, which has been paid up. Of the latter, the capital is 300,000*l.*, of which two-fifths at least has been subscribed. Surely a capital of 300,000*l.*, represented by 12,000 shares, must be considered as belonging to a public company, the shares of which are publicly bought and sold in the market. If the directors wish to render the shares unmarketable, they go the right way to work to accomplish their end; but, perhaps, the fact is, that they are not considered as worth everybody's money, and hence the "independent" conduct on the part of the directors, with the view of protecting the interests of the shareholders.

In our columns of this week we insert an article on the sulphur question, extracted from the *National*, which, we need hardly say, is a French publication, for the very style and argument employed at once confesses the source from whence it is derived. We have extracted it, that our readers may have an opportunity of viewing both sides, and forming a judgment on the question at issue; for ourselves, we can only say, never did we meet with a more lame or impotent defence. The attempt to apologise for the Sicilian Government, is one which may be admitted by the monopolist or his partisan, but which we give them credit for possessing too much common sense, and business knowledge, to suppose will be admitted, for one moment, by the mercantile or manufacturing interest to "hold water." The misrepresentations made in the paper to which we have directed attention, will be apparent, on comparing it with the statement which appeared in a late Number, and, indeed, requires no remark on our part to render them more glaring.

The effect which this monopoly has had, will, in the end, we are satisfied, be highly productive to the mines of this country—attention having been directed to the sulphur ores, which are found so abundant in our mining districts, in combination with other metallic substances. We had occasion to note that mundic was now being shipped to the chemical works in the north, and a remunerative price given per ton, and, to our knowledge, we may add, that contracts to the extent of some thousands of tons have been entered into of late, for the supply of sulphur ores from Cornwall and Ireland. The circumstance of this hitherto valueless substance being now found to be applicable to the manufacture of sulphur, induces us to hope, as we verily believe that, ere long, we may be independent of Sicily and other parts, from whence this article is imported into this country.

The importance to be attached to this question is not simply rendering available the "atle," or refuse, from our mines, but, by making it a marketable article, and yielding a return, where before it was an absolute loss, it enables the miner to extend his workings, and where mundic, which is commonly said "to ride a good horse," may only be the contents of the lode, by prosecuting the workings, discoveries of copper, and other ores, may result—and hence mines, hitherto abandoned from the abundance of sulphur ores, but scarcity of those of copper, of which the miner may have been in search, may be resumed, with a prospect of profitable return, and the chance of yielding, at greater depths, or further extension of the levels, those riches which were the object of the adventurers in putting on the mines. We would suggest—indeed, we would most earnestly recommend—that a petition be presented to the House of Commons, from the mining interest, praying that a duty should be put upon foreign sulphur. We are told some tax or duty is in contemplation—why not, then, allow it to be on an article which does not affect the public seriously? while it will be a protection and an encouragement to the miner. It will enable him to carry on workings, and prosecute mines, which otherwise would be abandoned—it will afford employment—the means of increasing our national wealth, by withdrawing from the bowels of the earth the riches they contain—and would only be fairly treating the Sicilian Government, who have attempted to take as gross an advantage of this country, and the interests of which have suffered so much from the monopoly complained of. This course we hope to see adopted—the mining interest owe it to themselves, and the Government owe it to the country, as a protection at home, and a lesson abroad.

THE FUNDS.—SATURDAY MORNING.

ENGLISH FUNDS.		FOREIGN FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols Ann. & P. 2 1/2	Banc. Stock for Opening, 179 1/2	Spanish Bonds, 3 per Cent., 27 1/2	Dutch 2 1/2 per Cent., 53 1/2
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Annulities, 97 1/2	Exchequer Bills, 20 1/2 pm.	Ditto Fixed, 74	Portuguese, New, 5 per Cent., 24 1/2
3 per Cent. Consols for Acct., 9 1/2	India Bonds, 3 per Cent., 2 pm.	Ditto Deferred, 14 1/2	Ditto 5 ditto, 24 1/2
		Mexican 4 per Cent., 18 1/2, 26 1/2	Russian Bonds, 1842, 112 1/2
		Consol., 1837, 3 per Cent., 29 1/2	Brazilian Bonds, 74 1/2
		Colombian, 1824, 6 per Cent., 23 1/2	
SHARES.			
Rhymney Iron, 40	Eastern Counties, 91 9		
United Mexican, 24	Milford Commn., 7 1/2		
Ditto Scrip, 22	Birmingham and Gloucester, 53 1/2		
London & Brighton Railway, 24 1/2	London and South Western, 43		
Great Western, 66 9 7/8	Manchester and Leeds, 72 1/2		
New ditto, 29 1/2	Union Bank of London, 14		
London & Birmingham, 104 1/2	London & Westminster, 22 1/2		
Ditto 1 share, 24	Colonial, 21 1/2		
Ditto New Rhymney, 54	National Free, England, 34 1/2		
North Midland, 9 1/2	Ditto New, 10 1/2		
Ditto New, 10 1/2	London Joint-Stock Company, 23		
London and Greenwich, 83 1/2	London Bank of Ireland, 14		
Ditto New, 114 1/2	Zetland, 57 1/2		
London and Blackwall, 114 1/2	Ditto New, 29 1/2		

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Pool, April 2.—Average standard, 1111. 17s.—Average produce, 7. Average price, 51. 1s. 6d.—Quantity of ore, 3124.—Quantity of fine copper, 229 tons 7 cwt.—Amount of money, 16,054. 11s. 0d.—Average standard of last sale, 1131. 15s.—Produce, 7½.

LONDON, APRIL 3.—There is not the slightest movement in the metal market.

PRICES OF SHARES IN BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham Bank, 221. 15s.; Wolverhampton and Staffordshire, 181.; Walsall and South Staffordshire, 181.; Grand Junction Railway, 2301.; Birmingham and Derby, 661.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 631.; London and Croydon, 91.; London and Greenwich, 81. 10s.; Stratford-upon-Avon Canal, 421. 10s.; Birmingham and Staffordshire Gas, 771.; Birmingham Water Works, 201. 10s.; Birmingham New Union Mill, 11. 16s.; Birmingham Old Union, 11. 15s.—Midland Counties Herald.

PRICES OF SHARES IN LIVERPOOL.—Chester and Crewe Junction Railway, 441.; Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock, 161. 5s.; Grand Junction, half-shares, 881. 10s.; Great Western, new shares, 311. 5s.; London and Birmingham, 1551. 10s.; ditto, new shares, 431. 15s.; Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal and Railway Company, 351.; North Midland, new shares, 191. 5s.—Borough Bank, 141. 17s. 6d.—Gore's Liverpool Advertiser.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—QUARTERLY AVERAGE OF THE WEEKLY LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, FROM JAN. 7 TO MARCH 31, INCLUSIVE:

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation £16,818,000	Securities £23,113,000
Deposits 7,704,000	Bullion 4,600,000
£24,522,000	£27,713,000

Douglas-street, April 2.

EXPORTATION OF THE PRECIOUS METALS.—The exportation of the precious metals from the port of London to foreign ports for the week ending the 26th ult. was as follows:—Silver coin to Mauritius, 16,146 oz.; Calais, 100,000 oz.; Rotterdam, 35,000 oz.; Belgium, 600 oz.—Silver bars to Rotterdam, 29,000 oz.—Gold coin to Mauritius, 54 oz.

EXPORTATION OF SPECIE TO CHINA.—An account of the quantity of specie annually exported from the United Kingdom to China in each of the years 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, and 1832; a similar account in each of the years 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839:—

Silver—Oz.	Silver—Oz.
1828 5,732	1834 158,824
1829 35,339	1835 21,005
1830 39,337	1836 8,609
1831 21,873	1837 122,848
1832 22,284	1838 125,107
	1839 247,287

Inspector-General's Office, Custom House, March 21. W. IAYING.

TALACRE STONE QUARRIES.

We have had submitted to us within the last week specimens of the stone obtained from the quarries of the Talacre Company, which, certainly, to our unpractised eye, have the appearance of closeness of texture, and readiness of working—judging from the beauty of the carving of the specimen we have seen, and which is, we understand, now before the Government. We are induced to notice these quarries, or rather their product, from having on former occasions directed attention to the prospectus of the company, to the correctness of the observations made, on which we steadily adhere; but the subject having been brought before us, and documents having been submitted for our perusal (not from the company), we deem it right to afford such information as we are in possession of, more especially as the question is one of importance at a moment when so favourable an opportunity is afforded of testing the merits of the stone, with the view to its application to the new Houses of Parliament.

In a late Number we inserted the report of the commissioners who were appointed to determine on the best quality of stone suited for the purpose of the proposed buildings, since which some remarks have appeared having reference to the Ballysimon marble—a specimen of which, near St. Margaret's Church, is well worthy of inspection by those interested. Returning to the Talacre stone, however, we have now before us the report of Mr. Barry (the Government architect), under whose supervision and direction the new Houses of Parliament are being erected, who describes its texture as composed of "fine silicious grains, with an argo silicious cement mica in planes of beds"—the colour a brownish olive. The depth of workable stone is represented by Mr. Barry as being from thirty to forty-five feet, and may be obtained in blocks of fifteen tons weight—the cubic foot weighing 150 lb. Mr. Barry's report does not enter into the comparative strength of the stone, but we are given to understand that Mr. Robert Adams, a gentleman of considerable practical experience, and who was highly recommended as "superintendent of stone" under Government, has made a series of experiments as to the strength of the material, as well as its capabilities of being applied to general use, and more particularly for ornamental purposes. A piece of the Talacre stone, 2 ft. 6 in. in length, 3½ in. wide, by 2 in. in thickness, with one inch bearing at each end, withstood a pressure for some minutes of 505 lbs.—while a piece of Yorkshire stone, of similar dimensions, and only 1 lb. less in weight, broke instantly under the pressure of 459 lbs.—thus showing a difference in favour of the Talacre stone of 46 lbs. To follow out this report of Mr. Adams, it appears that for superiority in strength and durability it is not to be surpassed by any freestone introduced into the metropolis—it being further well calculated for the "most minute carving."

In directing attention to this stone, as also to the Ballysimon marble—the former as a freestone, and the latter as a substitute for granite—we are led to do so from the fact, that many of our public buildings are sadly going into decay from the effects of the atmosphere on the stone, which in many cases is of inferior quality, while there has manifestly been a neglect in making a proper selection of the material employed. We could cite many instances—among which we might name that beautiful arch and screen at Hyde Park (erected, we believe, under the direction of either Mr. Nash or Mr. Decimus Burton), while many parts of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Monument, Westminster and Blackfriars Bridges afford additional evidence—the two latter having been attended with a very serious outlay within the past few years to repair the injury inflicted by exposure. If, then, our information with reference to these two descriptions of stone be correct, there can be no doubt but that these expenses may in future be avoided, by a careful selection of the material employed. We have, however, of late, made many discoveries, and a systematic course has been adopted by geologists and others, which will tend much to the ultimate benefit of the public at large. We are glad at all times to find science associated with practical pursuits, and in no instance has such been attended with greater advantages than in the discovery and knowledge of the various properties of stone, and the uses to which it may be applied.

THE IRON MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS will be held next week, as follows:—On Tuesday, at Walsall; Wednesday, at Wolverhampton; Thursday, at Birmingham; Friday, at Stourbridge; and on Saturday, at Dudley.

THE COAL AND LIME MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETING will be held at Stourport, on Tuesday, the 14th of April.

THE IRON TRADE.—An unusually large meeting of the Staffordshire iron masters took place at Dudley, on Thursday last, preparatory to the quarterly meetings which will be held next week, commencing at Walsall on Tuesday. The state of the trade was very fully gone into, and the report was on the whole highly satisfactory. The quantity of pig-iron made in Staffordshire last year is calculated at rather more than 338,000 tons, and the number of puddling furnaces 581, each consuming 12½ tons per week. It is further calculated that, owing to the reduction of 20 per cent. in the make which we noticed some weeks ago, the accumulation of pig-iron during the puddlers' turn out will be worked down in the ensuing quarter. Orders in the midland counties are steady, and an advance of 2s. per ton has taken place in Scotland. We are glad to find that the trade is altogether considered in so healthy a state that it was decided by the meeting that no further reduction should be made, and as the Shropshire trade is to a considerable degree ruled by the Staffordshire prices, we conclude that a similar result has attended the meeting of the Shropshire iron masters which has since taken place.—Wolverhampton Chronicle.

GLASS.—A return of the amount of duty charged on glass for the year 1839 shows that for England to be 792,833. 13s. 9d.; for Scotland, 64,264. 14s. 6d.; and for Ireland, 11,149. 14s. 7d.; making a total of 868,246. 2s. 18d. The amount of drawback paid on exportations for England was 152,237. 15s. 9d.; for Scotland, 27,518. 15s. 9d.; and for Ireland, 359. 2s. 9d.; making a total of 179,915. 14s. 3d.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IMPERIAL MARBLE COMPANY—SIR J. COWAN, BART., ALD., & CO. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIXING JOURNAL.

SIR,—As a scribbler in the above company, I beg to submit to you the position in which I am placed, and have to request your counsel as to the proceedings I should resort to, for obtaining a return of the amount advanced, and so improperly withheld. I inclose you the prospectus of the company, with copies of the correspondence, and other original papers, which will enable you to form an opinion of the nature of the transactions of the company, to which I invite your attention.

The prospectus of the company having been placed in my hands, and failing at the head of the provisional committee, Sir John Cowan, Bart. (who then held the high office of Lord Mayor of the city of London), I did not hesitate to subscribe to the conditions, and accordingly paid my deposit in the month of November, 1838, to Messrs. Wright and Co., the bankers of the company; but, several months having elapsed without any measures being taken for carrying out the proposed objects of the company, I thought it right, in the month of June, 1839, to address a letter to the worthy baronet, requesting that he would see justice done to me, in common with the other shareholders, by the restitution of the money advanced by me. To this I was favoured with a reply from Sir John's solicitor, in which it is distinctly stated that the honourable baronet "is not, and never was, a director," which letter I at once submitted to the secretary of the company, who thereupon declared in writing, which is on the letter itself, that not only was Sir John Cowan a member of the provisional committee, but that he had attended at the office of the company. With this assurance from the official organ of the association, I again applied to the honourable gentleman, and again received a communication from Mr. Callow, his solicitor, in which it is distinctly stated that whoever used Sir John Cowan's name had done so "without his authority," and, in a subsequent letter, the professional gentleman referred me to law to obtain my rights, if I should be so disposed; and not contented with which, I was afterwards informed (having declined on my part to go to law, for I must say I thought the "remedy worse than the disease") that Sir John had instructed his solicitor to caution me, that if I persevered in further intruding my claims, it would be for the worthy magistrate "to consider whether the law would not enable him to punish me for so doing." In addition to this correspondence, I have several letters from Mr. W. H. Wood and Mr. Lennard, whose names appear in the list of the provisional committee, who do not disclaim their connection with the company, but who, by frivolous excuses, from time to time put off the settlement of my claim—the former gentleman distinctly stating, in a letter addressed me in July last, that his friend, Mr. Lennard, and himself, were "induced to become subscribers to the proposed company in consequence of Sir John Cowan having consented to be one of the directors of it. I will not further trespass on your space by other evidence to show that the right honourable Lord Mayor for 1838 was a member of the provisional committee, to whose credit or account with Messrs. Wright and Co. would allow money to be withdrawn from their bank, which was paid into a particular account, without having the assent or authority of the parties to whose credit such sums were paid. It is quite clear to me, Sir, and I act under legal advice, that my money must be forthcoming, either from the bankers or the provisional committee. I have, however, preferred the present course to that of a more lengthened and expensive one—the law, to see whether, after an *expose* of this nature, that Sir John Cowan, or the provisional committee, will render ulterior steps necessary. At the same time, I feel it my duty to draw your attention to that which appears to me to be of paramount importance to the mere restitution of the money I have paid, viz.—the circumstance of the chief magistrate of the city of London allowing his name to be attached to a prospectus, which he afterwards repudiates—or his name having been improperly used (for such is the construction put upon it by his solicitor), then that he should threaten me with law proceedings, because I apply to him, instead of taking those proceedings for bringing to punishment those parties who, by an improper and unauthorised use of his name, induced the public to contribute their funds. This, Sir, is not the course I should have expected that a magistrate would have adopted, and with this remark I leave the subject in abler hands to be dealt with.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
London, April 3. A SUBSCRIBER.

[We regret to have occasion so frequently to insert the letters of correspondents, on subjects of a nature like the present, more especially when members of the Aldermanic body of the City of London are connected therewith. We can hardly doubt but that Sir J. Cowan, or his solicitor, can afford satisfactory explanation; but having had submitted to us several papers referred to in our correspondent's letter, we have no hesitation in saying, he has been unjustly dealt with. Would not an application to the Lord Mayor, or sitting magistrate at the Mansion House, be the shortest way of settling the matter? No doubt Sir J. Cowan could satisfy his brother magistrate and our correspondent on the matter at issue.]

TIN MINERS' SMELTING COMPANY.

SIR,—The space which has been occupied in the columns of your Journal, on a "Free Miners' Smelting Establishment," for the protection of the copper mines, induces me to assume that you will not consider the Tinners to be undeserving of your notice, as a branch of mining industry, which, although second to copper at the present moment, at one time not only took precedence, but led to the important results which have attended mining in this country. From the letter of a correspondent on the subject, which appeared some weeks since, I was led to expect that further notice would have been taken, and had I felt myself competent to the task, I should then have entered into the arena of discussion. Finding, however, that no party has come forward, I trust that the few observations I may make on the present occasion may lead to further information being elicited on a point—to us of vital interest—viz., the due protection of the tinners.

It is true that the value of tin raised in Cornwall does not exceed one-third that of copper, yet it will be found that a larger capital is embarked, comparatively speaking, than in the copper mines, while we have been subjected to extreme changes and reverses beyond those attendant on the operations of the copper mines. Our present position is this. The annual produce of this country may be assumed at about 350,000 lb., one-fourth part of which is exported, while the remaining three-fourths are protected by a duty on foreign tin of 151. per ton; however, from some mismanagement, or misunderstanding, or some "mystery," which is beyond my comprehension, on the part of the smelters, it is quite clear that there are few tin mines working to a profit, or, certainly to that advantage which they ought to do, taking all circumstances into consideration. At times, when I have, on the part of the miner, complained that a fair price was not obtained for the ore, I have been invariably met on the part of the smelter, by the observation, that a remunerative profit is not obtained on his part; and thus it would appear, if we are both right, that neither miner or smelter is deriving profit. To this, however, I cannot give ready credence, for I can hardly suppose that the jealousy said to exist between the five or six smelting-houses can have any such effect—still so it is stated. One thing is, however, certain, that the miner requires protection, and, in the case of our tin mines, I would ask whether he possesses not the power of protecting himself with so limited a capital as would be required in establishing independent smelting works, or entering into arrangements with some house to smelt his ore, and make sales on commission? I have heard such a project mooted more than once in the county, and I think such a course might be adopted with benefit and security to the miner. As interested largely with friends, I can only say I shall gladly lend my aid in furtherance of such an object. There are, I am aware, many obstacles which may be raised by those who entertain an adverse opinion, but these are easily to be overcome; and should the question be taken up by you, or further agitated by other correspondents, I may return to the subject.

I am, Sir, your's, &c. W. C.

St. Just, March 31.

[We insert "W. C.'s" letter, which we received at too late an hour to give much attention to the subject treated on. It is, we admit, one of moment, while we agree with our correspondent, that it does appear somewhat strange, that, with an annual produce of 350,000 lb., neither the miner or smelter should derive a profit. We can imagine some of our readers saying, then, why does the miner and smelter continue working, where no profit is acquired? We can answer for the first, that he hopes for better times—for the latter, we cannot offer an opinion.]

ANTHRACITE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MIXING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Having read with much satisfaction your remarks in the last Journal, together with the eloquent speeches of Messrs. Biddle and Farquhar, delivered at Pottsville, in Pennsylvania, on the 15th January, 1840, at a meeting held there to commemorate the success of certain experiments for smelting iron with anthracite, I am induced to trouble you with a few observations.

The American capitalists, doubtless, are the best representatives of their own merit, especially in "going a-head," as regards the first application of anthracite to the making of iron. Now are they, as far as the extracts you have given, less remarkable for defect of memory, when the remembrance of the deeds of others would only make their own appear second best, and thereby lessen in some degree the value of their newly-discovered field for pecuniary investment. For, after a careful perusal of two of the best speeches ever yet delivered in honour of such a discovery, no one can fail to be struck with one fatal error, which, by some marvellous concurrence, is equally conspicuous throughout both of these brilliant discourses—I mean the error of omission, in not having once, from beginning to the ending, named the founder of all the mighty benefits which are anticipated to flow from the successful and meritorious exertions of our countryman, George Crane, of the Yairsewyn Iron Works.

It may be fresh in the recollection of some of your readers, that a deputa-tion, having in view the application of anthracite to the making of iron, crossed the Atlantic, not long ago, for no other purpose than to visit Mr. Crane's works, and to witness, with their own eyes, the result of his experiments; whether the iron master at Pottsville was one of this deputation, is not material; the success of the experiment in America being, no doubt, the result of information generously and kindly communicated by Mr. Crane. Why, then, was his name omitted by them who took so distinguished a part in commemorating the importance of such a discovery?

If, however, American capitalists do "go a-head," in looking to anthracite as one of the most profitable investments, they take care to do so on good grounds; only mark what an alchemist Mr. Biddle is—would that our capitalists at home would study alchemy all the rest of their lives.

No two substances (says Mr. Biddle) contribute so much to the comfort and civilisation of the world as coal and iron; the chief ingredient of the richest precious stone is carbon; and, after all, a diamond and a coal is the same thing; the comparison damages the coal, since, certainly for every purpose of human comfort and enjoyment, the coal outweighs all the gems that ever glistened at all the coronations of all the sovereigns on the face of the earth," &c. Again—"The anthracite coal-fields of Pennsylvania are six or eight times as large as those in South Wales; of these great masses, it may be said confidently, that the coal and iron are at least as rich in quality, and as abundant in quantity, as those of Great Britain, with this material distinction in their favour, that they lie above the water levels, and are easily accessible, while many of the mines of England are 1000 or 1500 feet below the surface." Nor is Mr. Farquhar, the other advocate, less eloquent upon the subject, observing—"Those who have been foremost in this beneficent country—those who have opened the wide door to domestic industry, increasing the means of subsistence to the working man, and at the same time pointing out to the enterprising and the capitalist a new avenue to wealth, are known to you all—their names in the coal region, at least, ought to be as familiar as household words—we owe them and pay them our gratitude." Yet, with all this evidence in proof of the benefit conferred upon America, the founder of at least the key to such a treasure, George Crane, was entirely forgotten.

Mr. Biddle then gives a sketch of the boundless extent of the coal-fields of America, as compared with those of England. "If coal and iron (says this American) have made Great Britain what she is—if they have given to her the power of 400,000,000 of men, and impelled the manufactures, which made us like the rest her debtors—why should not we, with at least equal advantages, make them the instruments of our own independence?" It may, indeed, be said, if Great Britain has realised a power equal to 400,000,000 of men, with 2000 square miles of coal, what will become of us against 40,000 square miles in the United States? which, according to Mr. Biddle, is sixteen times as much as the whole of the coal measures of all Europe put together, especially when we consider, that in Pennsylvania—only one State out of fifty-four, has six or eight times as much anthracite alone, as the whole of Great Britain and Ireland contain; and this, too, like our own, 40 per cent. more durable than bituminous coal, with no smoke and no sulphur to eat away the iron—thus augmenting and improving the latter, and thereby multiplying the elements of a power which has so prodigiously contributed to render this country the "envy and admiration of the world;" who, then, can wonder to see American capitalists "going a-head" with anthracite, while we are comparatively fast asleep?

Is the anthracite association of our town "going a-head," or is it defeated altogether? The secretary is active, energetic, and lacks not either industry or spirit to "keep a-head," but the spirit and the purse, I fear, is wanted elsewhere, or why are many of the richest owners of anthracite property, nowhere to be found among the subscribers to this laudable and useful association? Is it because they feel they cannot consistently promote the interest of their tenants in the anthracite district, while they have also income to receive from others, for another kind of fuel elsewhere? But, if so, how can they reconcile the act of sacrificing one interest to save or serve another? or, in more homely language, make fish of one, and flesh of the other? Would it not be more liberal and equitable to give a lift to tenants who have a new trade to make, and a new market to find, rather than confine their protection altogether to others, who want neither one nor the other? Or it may be said by some of the anthracite owners that their assistance is not wanted, their tenants having "gone a-head," by realising nearly 100,000 lb. by merely letting others into their own shoes, at a cost equal almost to the value of the freeholds; but, should this excuse be made, the new tenants may fairly turn round and urge a still stronger claim to their protection, by contributions to the association, on the ground of heavy taxation. Let only each start fair, and the occupiers of anthracite, taxed or untaxed, have nothing to fear from free competition.

Where is the Anthracite Steam Boat Company? Is that "gone a-head," or is the whole fleet laid up in ordinary? Why was the first boat stopped in the midst of the most triumphant success? Surely, it would have been better to have allowed one of the old companies to have kept the Anthracite "going a-head" daily throughout the winter, rather than all of a sudden suffer her to cease and die away, exciting distrust on all sides, and inducing many to believe that there must be something "rotten in the State of Denmark," although we, who know the truth, believe it to be as sound as every other investment in anthracite must be, only the circulating medium is not now so plentiful as it used to be. Why are not some efforts used to induce one at least of the steamers navigating to Swansea and Llanelli to adopt anthracite? If the saving be what is represented—40 per cent., by increased durability, besides five-sixths in the cost of stoking. Surely, if this be the fact—and who will venture to deny it—the owners will stand in their own light not to join hands with all who are interested in each adoption, to "go a-head" with anthracite.

Nor is this all. The effect of "going a-head" in this way might induce the owners of the Great Western and British Channel to lose no time in saving more than 12,000 lb. per annum, by the substitution of anthracite for other fuel. For example, the weight of coal for twenty days in the Great Western and British Channel steam ships (see Par. Rep. on Steam-vessels, p. 23) is 600 tons for the former, and 750 for the latter—total 1350 tons; but by Pinner's method with anthracite, being in the ratio of 100 to 144 (see Rep. by Messrs. Parkes, Manby, Bevan, and Schaffhausen), the quantity for both steamers would be only 756 tons—thus gaining in tonnage 594 tons—say 350 tons—total for both ships, out and home, 1100 tons; and supposing each steamer to make eight voyages out and home in the year, the whole additional payable weight will be 8800 tons, which, at an average freight of 25s. per ton, will be equal to 11,000 lb. per annum, besides about 2000 lb. more annually in diminished expense for stokers—eighteen out of twenty-four being saved by the same means.

As regards consumption of coal since the more general adoption of steamers by sea and land, the Americans have also "shot a-head" of ourselves; according to the statement in your last Number, the total quantity of coal shipped in 1830 being only 260 tons, while in 1839 it was 785,563 tons, or considerably more than 3000 times as much, which only proves what may be expected in the anthracite districts of both countries, as soon as proper means of application are adopted. At present there is no datum to prove that anthracite is yet more generally used in America than here, or the great steamers would not be navigated out and home without it.

Our word more as to our countryman, George Crane. I agree with you, that it is to be lamented that any company, so highly respectable as that at North Abbey, should have felt the course they have taken to be only "doing unto others as they would be done unto;" because they, of all others, are the most likely to be served best by any great movement in the anthracite district from Mr. Crane's discovery; one good, however, has resulted from this—the case has elicited, in a court of justice, evidence to prove, beyond all question, the decided superiority of anthracite iron over every other kind hitherto made in this country, and thereby strengthened the pretensions of George Crane a hundred fold to the most liberal consideration of his patent rights. It is to be regretted that, on other grounds, as it tends rather to stultify the association which is issued the minds of 104 individuals, all more or less deeply interested in the success of Mr. Crane, and who assembled here to celebrate the great triumph of the great triumph which he achieved; besides, was not every possible respect paid to him, even the chair he sat in cast out of his own iron made with anthracite, while the plates which contained the fruit of the experiment were judiciously made out of the same metal. For the sake, then, of consistency and justice, if not

to guard against anything like a stultification of such a conviction of Mr. Crane's high claims to consideration, it is to be hoped that those gentlemen who have shared the most already by his success, will exert themselves to call upon all the rest of the 104 individuals to subscribe a sufficiently liberal reward to indemnify Mr. George Crane, of the Ynyscedwyn works, not only for the great service he has rendered to the whole community, but to compensate him for the losses he has sustained, and more especially to "go ahead" of any disappointment, should the pre-existence of Neilson's patent prove, unfortunately, a stumbling-block to his own.

Swansea, March 20.

CARBON.

[We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the letter of "Carbon," as conveying, in a great measure, the sentiments we ourselves entertain. We shall readily notice the communications of other correspondents on the subject, but must request that they may be more brief than the present. Our correspondent, like "A Miner" and "R. W.," on another subject, evidently possesses a knowledge, which it is a pity he cannot express in less words. We would suggest to him, and other correspondents, the more terse his communications the more likely they are to be effective, and have the desired end.]

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR.—The admirable service you are now rendering the public by your fearless and enlightened comments on those suspicious documents, called "weekly reports," will, I trust, notwithstanding your announcement to the contrary, ensure the insertion of an answer to the string of fallacies contained in the representations of Messrs. Simpson and Knapp (two of the directors of this undertaking), as contained in your last week's report, of a conversation held with those gentlemen.

Mr. Simpson could not, as he states, have purchased twenty shares of Mr. Mount a year before this company was formed, or the capital or number of shares at all thought of (which was not till the 15th August last, as your Journal of the 17th of that month will show). Mr. Mount having, at that time, only an equitable title (and that disputed by a suit) to one moiety of the Tretoil sett, the other moiety being then legally vested in the Tretoil Company, who had worked it with their funds for more than two years; and even at the general meeting in August last, it was doubtful whether the Tretoil Company would give up their moiety to unite with Mr. Mount's moiety, and form a separate company. If, indeed, without any personal object, Mr. Simpson speculated on the chance of there ever being a Tretoil Company, a year before it was formed, and paid £1. 10s. for his chance, when he could have got his shares for so much less, he not only shows himself to be a "jobber," in the most unqualified sense of the word, but a very silly person in the bargain; but Mr. Simpson's pursuits, and his subservience to Mr. Mount, who is known to have insisted on bringing him into the direction, are not now to be discussed. Then, as to his resigning the directorship for a seat in the direction, it is really "too bad" to hear of his affected disinterestedness. Why! the same general meeting, of 15th August, which fixed the salary of two directors at £200, gave the five directors (and this appears in your report of the 17th) £200, as soon as a dividend of 5s. should be declared—which must take place ere long. How, then, by giving up £1. 10s. to receive 5s., can he show he is no gainer, can only be equalled by his alleged disinterested purchase of shares at a loss. His knowledge of accounts is all nonsense, though the accounts at the office are neither clear nor satisfactory—the secretary having lost his sight, and therefore not capable of attending to them properly. What we want, is a director acquainted with mining accounts.

The direction is, in fact, Mr. Mount's—he commands a majority upon all occasions, or can do so whenever he chooses.

Then, as to Mr. Geach, the purser, and a joint owner of the mine with Mr. Mount, who "derives no profit or emolument from it." Why, Sir, by the same resolutions of the 15th of August, he is to receive five guineas a month as purser, and cannot be removed except by four directors, and after a long notice; and is it not monstrous that such gross fallacies should be sought to be palmed upon the public, and by gentlemen who seek to exculpate themselves from charges, only confirmed by these unworthy falsifications? For myself, I fully believe that communications are received from the mine which the shareholders never see. Mr. Simpson ought to retire, and must. Mr. Knapp has also deceived you—he is to receive his £500 a year as a director with Mr. Simpson and his confederates, which no doubt formed his motive for seeking the direction, for which, as a churchman holding a living, besides being sub-Dan to St. Paul's, and one of the Queen's chaplains, he cannot be a fit person. He is also a director of the Tretoil Company, respecting which, I shall next week furnish you with some information, fully equal in importance with that relating to the Tretoil Company—and only now beg to inquire why the Tretoil Miner, having been worked for four years, at a cost of many thousands of pounds, and no proceeds, not a single report of the operations has ever found its way in your Journal? Can you answer this question?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, X. Y. Z.

P.S.—It should be known that Mr. Mount and his friends having 2000 shares, the resolutions of the 15th of August last, were, in fact, his resolutions, otherwise the appointment of Geach, and the fixing a director's qualification at ten shares (or 50s.) would never have been carried.

[The above letter has been forwarded as an advertisement, the writer giving us his name in confidence. All further communications, as before observed, can only be inserted in such shape.]

NEW PATENTS FOR MARCH.

James Ben umont Neilson, gentleman, Glasgow, for certain improved methods of coating iron, under various circumstances, to prevent oxidation or corrosion, and for other purposes.

John Sylvester, engineer, Great Russell street, for improvements in the construction of doors and frames for closing the openings of fire-places, ash-pits, flues, chimneys, and certain retorts.

Joseph Shore, merchant, Birmingham, for improvements in preserving and covering certain metals and alloys of metals.

James Horne, Esq., Clapham-common, for improvements in the stuffing-boxes of lift pumps.

John Rangley, gentleman, Camberwell, for improvements in the construction of railways, and in the means of applying power to propelling carriages and machinery.

James Knowles, coal merchant, Little Bolton, Lancashire, for an improved arrangement of apparatus for regulating the supply of water to steam-boilers.

Thomas Pet, gentleman, Broad-street, Chelmside, for certain improvements in steam-engines, to be worked by steam or other fluids.

Jean François Victor Fabien, King William street, London, for improvements in rotary engines, to be worked by steam or other fluids.

Thomas Craik, Farmer, Broadheath, Rodnor, for a certain improvement or improvements in steam-engines and steam boilers.

Samuel Seward engineer, canal iron works, Poplar, for certain improvements in the construction of steam-engines, and in the application of steam-engines to propelling ships and other vessels.

George Richards Rikington and Henry Rikington, Birmingham, for improvements in coating, covering, or plating certain metals.

Henry Philip Roquette, merchant, North-street, Strand, for a new pigment—being a communication.

Richard Prosser, civil engineer, Cherry-street, Birmingham, for certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for manufacturing pipes.

EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—The whole line—forty-six miles—is now contracted for. Both the Ayrshire and Greenock Railways will be tributary to the Edinburgh and Glasgow. The counties of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, Dumfries, Stirling, and two of the Lothians, will thus be permeated, affording a new channel for the rapid transit of their people, and of the produce of their industry, and developing the energies, the wealth, and the enterprise of the principal counties of Scotland. —*Edinburgh paper.*

NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Between Derby and Rotherham (and on to Sheffield by the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway), the principal operation is laying the permanent road. A double line of rails is laid for a considerable distance north and south of Chesterfield; this part of the line will be opened early in May next. The following contracts are all completed or very nearly so:—The Brighton, twelve miles north of Chesterfield; the E. Kingston, Whitlington, Chesterfield, Northwagfield, and Clay Cross. On the line, north of Brighton, and up to Rotherham—the Staveley, Southwagfield, Lodge hill coarsens, and down to Derby—great exertions are being made to have a double line ready for the opening, and a great portion of this distance is laid. The only earthwork remaining on this part of the line, is finishing the sides of some of the large excavations, and completing an embankment at Bail bridge. The stations will be completed shortly, as most of them are now roofed in.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—A dreadful accident occurred at the Kilkenny colliery, in Gully, Pembrokeshire, on Saturday morning last. Five boys were being lowered down the pit, the engineer having left the care of the engine to a man who had been previously dismissed, when the engine ran a-ain and they were precipitated in the bottom of the pit—two were killed, two dangerously hurt, and one escaped. The jury could not agree on a verdict.—*Lincs. Mercury.*—Yesterday morning a deplorable accident occurred in the coal mine of Ivon. Nine workmen were leaving the shaft at seven o'clock, when the rope broke, and they were killed on the spot.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

March 20.—In the 100 fathom level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is about twenty inches wide, of a promising character, and is worth 2s. per fathom for copper ore. In the eighty fathom level west the lode has greatly improved in the past week; is now about twenty inches wide, and worth three and a half tons, or 30s. per fathom. In this level, east of Snell's winze, the lode still holds good, is about sixteen inches wide, and worth 25s. per fathom. The stopes in the back of the same level are still very good; lode twenty inches wide, and worth about 35s. per fathom. The sixty-two and seventy fathom levels west are just driven through the cross-course lately met with, but the lode has not yet been discovered. In the stopes, in the back of the seventy fathom level, the lode is still looking well, being from twenty inches to two feet wide, and worth about 40s. per fathom. In the sixty-two fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is about two and a half feet wide, of muddle and spar, intermixed with copper ore, and of a kindly appearance. The thirty-five fathom level is at present suspended. The stopes in the back of the sixty-two fathom level are still a rich course of ore; lode from two and a half to three feet wide, and worth about 70s. per fathom. The tribute pitches are still very productive. F. PHILLIPS.

[This report decidedly shows an improvement; at the same time we do not observe that "the sun" is sinking, which is an important point when the time and cost heretofore attendant on this part of the underground workings is considered. We still recommend the directors to push forward the ends in the lower levels. The "heave," where the cross-course intersected the lode, at the sixty-two and seventy fathom levels, will, we hope, ere the receipt of next report, be ascertained—a point we think very probable, from the result of former workings.]

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

March 22.—We have not succeeded so well as we could wish this week in drawing out the water; one of the clocks in the Rose lift having failed, we were obliged to have a box immediately put down in the working barrel, which is attached to the door piece, by the means of which, I hope we shall be able to draw out the water to the sixty fathom level, while I have set three pitches in the bottom of the fifty fathom level to ten men, at 11s. to 11s. 6d.

C. H. RICHARDS.

[We regret that "one of the clocks" should have interfered with "Bob," in effectually doing his work. Really, these childish reports are absurd, and hardly warrant notice. The three pitches set, however, lead us to hope for better reports in future. How many of the shareholders does Capt. Richards suppose there are who understand clocks, door-pieces, and working barrels? This is matter for the engineer on the mine, and not detail for the shareholder.]

CORNBURIAN MINE.

Chiserton, March 31.—The lode in the fifty fathom level is rather enlarged since my last report, from eighteen inches to two feet wide, although it has but little lead. I like to see it keep its size. We have resumed sinking the winze from the forty to the fifty fathom level with that party of men who were driving east at the fifty fathom level, which we hope to complete in a week or ten days. The forty fathom level driving west, on Chiserton lode, is still poor. At the thirty-two fathom level east we have cross-cut north and south, but cannot find any other lode than what we were driving on before. We have but little alteration in our tribute department.

We have now dressed 5 tons.
Undressed 10 "
Broke underground 6—21 tons.

JOHN WELLS.

[If we understand Capt. Webb's reports, the mine sampled on the 23d ult. forty-six tons, leaving undressed ores on the mine fifteen tons, the produce for the week ending the 24th being twelve tons. We observe, by the report for the week ending the 30th, that the entire quantity of ore on hand is twenty-one tons, being an excess only of six tons on the preceding week; this is a falling off which might be expected from the remarks in the antecedent report, as to the poverty of the backs, or tribute pitches. Captain Webb should render his reports more clear where figures are concerned.]

UNITED MILLS MINING COMPANY.

March 31.—In the winze, at the adit level, the lode is three and a half feet wide, with stones of ore. In the adit level west the lode is small; we have put the men to drive north, in search of more lode. In the ten fathom level the lode is two feet wide, producing but a small quantity of ore. In the thirty-six fathom level, in driving east from Turton's shaft, there is no alteration; west of ditto, lode three feet wide, eighteen inches good ore. In the forty fathom level, in driving east of eastern shaft, the lode is two feet six inches wide, six inches on the north part good ore. In the stopes, back of this level, east and west of Webber's winze, the lode is four feet wide, and good ore. In the Diagonal shaft the lode is five feet wide, ore throughout, but not rich. In the fifty fathom level, in driving east, the lode is four and a half feet wide, coarse in quality. In the western end the lode is five feet wide, three feet good ore. In Williams's shaft the lode is five feet wide, two and a half feet ore of a fair quality. C. PENROSE.

[This report reads very so-so, but it is far better to have a fair account of the actual state of the several points of working, than anticipations and indications which too frequent are only in the mind's eye. After all, the monthly cost, and the Ticketing Paper, are the only real tests.]

TRETOIL MINING COMPANY.

March 30.—The lode in the adit end east is from four to six inches wide, ore, and improved since my last. The lode in the twenty east end is from eight to ten inches wide, unproductive, but promising in appearance. The lode in the thirty west end is from four to five feet wide, and improved. The rise from the ten fathom level is holed to the bottom of the adit. We shall resume driving the ten fathom level east. All the other parts of the mine have much the same appearance as last reported. We calculate to have raised in March about 130 tons of ore. We hope to sample February ore, about 130 tons, this day week. I have this day put the new crusher to work, which I believe will answer all my expectations.

I observe that Mr. English, in a note appended to my report of last week, calculated that 120 tons of the ore to be sold for February will fetch about 760s. I shall be disappointed if 120 of the 130 tons do not make more than 1000s.

[We are glad to find that the returns from the mine still keep up, and that the estimate of those for February month are beyond the amount stated by us. From the report now before us, it appears that the quantity is ten tons more than in Captain Bray's report of last week, and that he considers 120 tons out of the 130 tons will yield upwards of 8s. per ton. We know the quality of the ore to be good, but in forming our calculation, we naturally referred to the last sale—which, according to the Ticketing Paper, was ninety-three tons, yielding 590s. 1s. We are glad to record the improvement which has taken place in the produce of the ore, if it be not attributable to an improved mode of dressing.]

TRETOIL CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

March 30.—Fearing my letter on Saturday might appear laconic for the meeting on Wednesday, which I had not recollected until after it was finished, I now take the liberty of going more particularly into the general appearance of the mine. Christies engine-shaft is sunk about five fathoms below the fifty fathom level; the last thirty-five fathoms on the course of the lode, which, in this place, has produced but little ore, has improved in appearance as we have pursued it in depth, is now about twelve inches wide, producing stones of ore. The fifty fathom level is driven west about fifteen fathoms, the first nine through a course of ore varying in value from 15s. to 25s. per fathom; the back of this level is now set at 10d. in the 1s.; the bottom is also good, but cannot be pursued to advantage until the shaft be sunk to the sixty, and that level extended under to drain the water; the last six fathoms of this level have been through disordered ground, but the lode in the present adit has an imposing appearance, is three feet wide, and worth about 15s. per fathom, and I have every reason to hope it will yet improve. This level east is extended about nine fathoms, where the lode has been hard, and contains but little ore, is now altering in its appearance as it approaches the ore ground discovered in the level above, which came in about twelve or fourteen fathoms east from the shaft, and where a pitch is now set to four men, at 8s. in the 12. The forty fathom level is extended about twenty-five fathoms east; the last twelve or fourteen have been productive, and the present end continues good—will now produce five tons of ore per fathom, which may fairly be reckoned worth 25s. or upwards. This end, you will perceive by the setting paper, costs 2s. 10s. per fathom to drive, and 2s. 6d. in the 12, thus leaving a net profit per fathom of 16s., besides the back, for ten fathoms high, which is set at 2s. 6d. only; and the bottom of this level, when drained by the fifty, will set at the same price for the last ten fathoms in length. In the back of this level we have three other pitches working, by four men in each, from which we may calculate on breaking, this month, forty tons of ore. This level west has been driven from the shaft about thirty-five fathoms, the first ten of which produced some good ore, and is now wrought on tribute, by four men in the back, and two men and two boys in the bottom; the present end, it should be observed, is passed through the disordered ground, and the lode appears in a settled country, two and a half feet wide, not rich, though leaving ground that will work on tribute. The thirty fathom level is driven about the same distance west, and produced several good bunches of ore, and left us tribute ground. This level east has been extended under the eastern shaft into the side discovered near the shaft in the level above—(see the section). The end has for some time been suspended, being poor, and fearing an increase of water, you must, therefore, perceive Christies lode to have

improved in size and quality as we have followed it in depth; it must also appear that a shaft for ventilation is wanted, having but one under the ten fathom level, prevents a circulation of air; where this shaft should be fixed, I have not exactly determined, but, perhaps, about thirty fathoms west, to come perpendicular to the lode at the sixty fathom level—but this circumstances may alter. From this report, which is by no means more flattering than the real prospects warrant, it may be presumed Christies is likely to be a profitable spot; to which should be added, the western ground (Mary), which is on the same line of lodes, and some of these workings within sixty fathoms of our western levels. At Shanger we are preparing to drain the water under the twenty fathom level, by sinking Good Fortune shaft, on the south lode, which I hope to commence by the end of this month. The present twenty fathom levels, on each lode, are poor, though the south lode has a promising appearance; the bottom of which, about ten fathoms west, has been wrought on tribute, and produced twenty tons of ore, but it cannot be pursued to advantage until the shaft shall have drained the water. Respecting weekly reports, they cannot be interesting, I must, therefore, beg the favour of your having them monthly, and not to be commented on by persons unqualified. W. SINGOCK.

[This report must be considered as satisfactory with respect to the prospects of the mine at the lower levels, and assumes an encouraging aspect, which will, we hope, be realised by results from the prosecution of the workings. The report is highly creditable to Captain Singock, for the lucid manner in which he has treated it, and is of a far more comprehensive character than many which come before us. We are glad to find that Captain S. concurs in the propriety of the course we have recommended, of having only monthly reports, except in cases where any important change takes place. We agree with him, that it will prevent the reports being "commented on by persons unqualified," more particularly where there is but little information conveyed. Captain S. must not, however, expect that his reports, although monthly, will be commented upon, and even by "persons unqualified." It is to be regretted, that parties more practically acquainted with mining operations are not in the direction, as agents should not be subjected to the comments complained of.]

GREAT WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINING COMPANY.

March 21.—I have been obliged so frequently, in reporting to you on the state and prospects of Great Wheal Charlotte, to describe the delays and difficulties we have suffered during the last four or five months from the insufficiency of our machinery to keep the bottom levels regularly drained, that it is with reluctance I recur to it, more especially as you have now put it in my power to remedy the defect, by purchasing an additional boiler, which, with a small alteration in the pitwork, will enable us not only to work effectively at the present depth of our bottom levels, but to go to a considerably greater depth. I am, however, obliged to mention this subject again, to account to you for the small progress that has been made in driving the bottom levels, and sinking the winze under the sixty-two fathom level, since you last heard from me. The boilers became leaky again soon after my return from London, and remained so till the end of last week, when they were, after much trouble and exertion on the part of Captain Stephens, rendered tolerably tight, but there is no dependence to be placed on them. The pitwork which we are now carrying on is as follows:—The seventy-two fathom level, east from engine-shaft, by six men, at 8s.; the seventy-two ditto, west from ditto, six men, at 12s. 10s.; sixty-two ditto, west from ditto, six men, at 10s. 10s.; a winze, sinking under the sixty-two west, by nine men, at 12s.; the fifty-two fathom level, west from engine-shaft, by six men, at 11s. 11s. The lode in the seventy-two east is four feet high, and is ore throughout, the whole being saving work, but of inferior quality. In the seventy-two west a small canting slide was met with soon after you last heard from the mine, which disordered the lode a little, and, owing to the hindrance from water, before mentioned, so little ground has been broken in this end, that we have not yet got clear of the slide. The ore part of the lode is, however, again opening in width, and looks kindly. The winze sinking under the sixty-two has also been much retarded by water; the lode in the western part of the bottom of this winze still looks well, three feet wide, and would produce from two to three tons per fathom, but in the east end of the winze there appears to be a slide coming in, which is, in all probability, the same as has been met with in the seventy-two west. In the sixty-two west a cross-course has intersected the lode, and thrown it a short distance south; it has just been met with again, and about five inches cut into it, which contains ore. The lode in the fifty-two has considerably improved of late; it is now five feet wide, yielding about four tons of ore per fathom. This ore, however, is much mixed with muddle and blende (black jack), and is, probably, not worth more than 3s. 3s. per ton.

[This report does not call for any particular remark, describing as it does the several points of working. It is much to be regretted that in this, as in several instances we could cite, that the power (pecuniary) would appear to be unequal to affording the mine fair play.]

WEST WHEAL JEWEL MINING ASSOCIATION.

[We presume that we are not to receive the further reports from this mine, from the tenor of the secretary's letter, inserted in our Journal of last week. On the part of the shareholders we regret it; but, as far as we are concerned, shall endeavour to supply the space with other matter of more general interest—at the same time, we repeat, our columns are open. We count not the information, but think it useful to the mine, and more especially to the shareholders; of course, such information as we may receive from the county, or otherwise, when duly authenticated, we shall be ready to insert.]

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

FOLKLEN MINING COMPANY.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

[We have not obtained reports from the above companies this week, but as we are induced to believe the directors have wisely determined on having them furnished less frequent, we have no comment to offer.]

FOREIGN MINES.

BRAZILIAN COMPANY.

Cala Branca, Jan. 3.—We are happy to say the wheel of the hauling machine can be repaired without the necessity of taking it to pieces. The gold will, we expect, leave this on the 7th inst. The remittance is, exclusive of the 5 per cent. duty, the produce from the 21 December to the 31st December, including the return of that day, 184 lbs. 11 oz. Troy.

E. HARDING.

W. T. GRIFFITHS.

Gold return for five days, to 1st Jan., 1840 15 9 3 23

Ditto for six months, to 30th June, 1839 380 1 8 4

Ditto for six months, to 1st Jan., 1840 485 4 19 19

Total for 1839 865 6 7 23

CANDONGA MINING COMPANY.

Candonga, Dec. 23.—Missa Mestre Shaft.—The driving of the level to meet the adit does not advance so rapid as I had anticipated, in consequence of having the ground to timber.

Forty-two Fathom Level.—Since my last the men engaged in this work have been examining the branch, both over and under the parallel course, in places where it had not been before seen, without any favourable result. I intend to carry on our search for ten or twelve days more, and if I do not find anything more encouraging than is already discovered, we shall drive the level for the next month with one pair of men, and employ another pair to open on a cross branch, which is about five fathoms behind the present end. Jenkins' Winze.—Have cut the branch, but not favourable, the ground being so hard.

Deep Adit.—No alteration, though we are bringing up the adit on a large branch, which is nearer the footwall of the jacintos than the branch which we have in the level which is advancing from the shaft. Consequently we shall have a cross-cut from one level to the other, when they shall be sufficiently advanced. In the forty-two fathom level we have communicated a cross-cut to examine the branches; this is on the course of the first branch, westerly from the shaft. The ground being moderate, I intend to drive it as far as to cut the footwall of the jacintos.

March 16.—The metallic compound, analysed for the company, differs from 18 to 20 per cent. in contents of gold, and the other metals will also vary in proportion. The average of several trials give as follows:—

"Pure gold, 22 per cent.; pure palladium, 57 per cent.; pure selenium, 19 per cent., with a trace of platinum and vanadium."

"Assay-Office, 79, Hatfield-gardens."

Examination of a metallic alloy for Mr. Prevost.—

"This alloy is fusible at a low red heat, and consists in 100 parts of: palladium 55; gold 22; selenium and loss 23 = 100. The presence of the selenium was not observed till the few grains which I had for analysis were all but exhausted, and its quantity, consequently, could not be determined."

"University College, March 30."

JOHNSON & COCK.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.

Morro Velho, Jan. 3.—We have been full of lets and hindrances, stopping of whines, floods of rains filling the mines, by which the supply of stone for the stamps has run short, which the Christmas holidays have not mended; we shall recover, however, with a few fine days weather—at present we have only thirty-five heads at work. The railroad is partially at work; the quantity of work done for this road is enormous, and a tight little job still remains to complete it. I have no doubt the whole thing will answer very well.

's Memo Coal Co.—Ship arrived, 71.

